The Colonization Herald
AND GENERAL REGISTER.

CONDUCTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

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SOUTH AFRICA.

Expedition of Discovery into the Interior of Africa through the hitherto undescribed countries of the Great Namaquas, Boschmans and Hill Damaras, performed under the auspices of her Majesty's Government and the Royal Geographical Society. Conducted by James Edward Alexander, F. L. S., &c. &c. &c. Henry Colburn.

A highly valuable addition to the already numerous works which have issued from the press upon the same subjects. We shall give it a more ample notice in our forthcoming number, presenting our readers, in the meantime, with the following interesting extracts from its pages. The first is the account of the murder of a missionary, which some of our readers will remember hearing of about ten years back:

"Our next out-span was at Silver Fountain (nine hours.) To reach it we passed first through rocky and *shaky* passes, with walls of rock on each side, and where I thought the wagons would have been dashed to pieces every instant, and then through a fine open country, with scattered hills and Euphorbia-covered plains. The farm house at Silver Fountain is on a plain, with a garden of fig and peach trees, through which water is led, and near it are some rocks, below which is the grave of the murderer of the missionary Trelfall.

"The Rev. Mr. Trelfall was a young man of great zeal in the sacred cause of converting the heathen. He had been some time in the pestilential climate of Delagoa Bay, and on his return to the Cape to recover from a fever attended with delirium, he resolved to try the west coast of South Africa, and to penetrate to the Damaras. His undertaking was a rash one; for he took no precautions for defence, and no one can travel far in Africa trusting only to the good will of the natives, 'whose tender mercies are cruel.'

"Mr. Trelfall crossed the Great River, and reached the Warm Bath, in 1826, with two Hottentots (Jacob and Jan) and three pack oxen. Here he got the guide, Naugabib, who murdered him. The murderer confessed as follows. That the chief at the Bath asked the missionary for powder, who, being unable to furnish a supply, was desired to leave the kraal, which he did; but being forced to come back for water, the chief told Naugabib to murder the missionary when he got some distance on the road, and to call in assistance if required. Naugabib said that, being afraid of the chief (who barbarously cuts the sinews of the necks of those who offend him) promised to obey his orders. They again left the Bath, and travelled north-west, towards the Fish River, and falling in with a hunter, armed with a gun, Naugabib persuaded him to join the party, though the missionary objected to it, owing to the difficulty of finding food.

"They had 'packed off' near the Fish River, and on Naugabib being refused some tobacco he wanted from the missionary, he got in a great passion, and threw back the trowsers and handkerchief he had got for guiding the party. The missionary then pacified him, and gave him some tinder-boxes and beads, to go to a Boschman kraal near, and endeavor to get some food. The guide went to the kraal, and told the Boschmans what the orders of the chief were regarding the disposal of the missionary; the guide slept at the kraal one night, and next day having arranged that five Boschmans should join him in the evening to carry his purpose into effect, he brought a goat with him to Mr. Trelfall.

"In the evening the Boschmans, armed with bows, arrows, and javelins, came and sat by the fire; and after the missionary had sung a hymn and prayed, he and his two Hottentots lay down to sleep in the sand. When all was quiet, Naugabib went to the Boschmans and said, 'Now is the time.' The guide, the hunter, and the Boschmans accordingly surrounded the sleepers. The Hottentots were first assailed with arrows and stones, and Jacob's back bone was shot through with a gun, on which the missionary awoke, and asked if there were lions near, and getting no answer from his people, he rolled himself up in his kaross and again went to sleep. The hunter now said it would be better to leave the white man to die of hunger and thirst in the wilderness, which he would certainly do, as he could not find food by himself, but the guide said, 'No! he must be killed like the rest.'

"Accordingly, Naugabib pulled the kaross off Mr. Trelfall, who getting up and seeing the murderers round him, immediately understood the desperate circumstances he was in, and putting his hand to his breast as if to search for a weapon, he fled towards a neighbouring bush. Naugabib and the others at first hesitated to follow him, thinking he was armed, but seeing no weapon, arrows were discharged at him, and then an assegaye was thrown. The devoted missionary next fled towards the packs, and knelt down and prayed (doubtless for deliverance from the bitter cup of death which he was then tasting;) but, poor man! his fate was sealed. The infernal Naugabib knocked him down with the blow of a stone on the temple, and then ordered the Boschmans to destroy him with their assegayes, and also to finish Jacob who was still groaning in the agonies of death. They did so; and then the baggage was plundered, for which the murders had been committed. Mr. Trelfall and Jacob were also stripped; but Jan's clothes were too full of blood to be of any use: the three bodies were left to the wolf and the vulture.

"Thus perished Mr. Trelfall, the victim of imprudent confidence among savages. He had pistols, but he did not load them, nor had he one about him to show when he was assailed. or he might have frightened his cowardly murderers."

The next our readers will peruse with singular interest. It will put our own pedestrians somewhat to the blush.

"On the 13th of March we continued our journey over the same delightful country as we had seen the day before, and in two hours and a half descended to the bank of the Gnuanuip river (whose name is untranslatable), and out-spanned at Tunis (or Mud) Fountain, where lay Henrick *the hunter*, "par excellence."

"From Tunis we saw the long line of the 'Un'uma, or Bulb mountains, two or three thousand feet high, east of us, and between us and them was the Koanquip, a branch of which was the Gnuanuip.

"In the evening, Henrick came from his huts to visit me, he was a spare made and athletic Namaqua, of forty years of age, about five feet eight inches in height, nose low, but inclined to aquiline, teeth rather prominent, but covered with his lips; a good humored smile about his mouth, and altogether with a very amiable and intelligent expression of countenance. He was beautifully formed, deep chested, small waist, and muscular arms, thighs, and calves, without any extra flesh beyond what was necessary to give perfect symmetry to his figure. His feet were small, as is usual among the Namaquas, but his instep was particularly high, and even rose in a sort of knob in the middle: this may have added to his astonishing power as a runner.

"The reader must not imagine I indulge in a traveller's licence when I say that Henrick could catch and kill zebras by fleetness of foot: I believe he has often done this; for I have seen him turn zebras towards the guns; and when I tell how he managed to catch them, I may be believed; if not, I must lie under an evil imputation, which I would willingly avoid—for, Hora et sempre, now and always 'Truth me guide.'

"When Henrick's powder ran short he took a hunting knife in his left hand (for he was left handed, and continued so, though it was through his left arm he had received a ball at the skirmish at Bethany) and knowing there were zebras in his neighborhood, he went out to the field to seek them, to their grazing ground, and to run them down.

"Walking on his toes with an elastic springing step, at the rate of upwards of five miles an hour, he paced over the plain glancing at the ground for foot-marks, and on each side of him, with his keen eyes. The prints of the compact hoofed zebras are observed on the sands, and presently the troop itself is seen grazing near. Henrick stoops, disencumbers himself of every skin covering which might encumber him, even to his leopard skin cap, and steals as near as he can to the game without being perceived; but the watchful eye of the stallion discovers the hunter, when he leaves the cover of the bushes, and giving the alarm to the rest, the whole gallop off. Henrick, without putting himself at the top of his speed at first, follows them; the zebras stop to gaze, Henrick running like a race horse, with his stomach near to the ground, bounds toward them. Away they rush again, snorting, and tossing their striped heads in the air, and switching their light and mule-like tails in the pride of fancied fleetness and freedom. The hunter "sits on their skirts," and relaxes not from his pursuit for a moment; he clears stones, bushes, and other impediments; after three or four miles he is in perfect wind; the ground seems to fly from under him; and, as he expressed it, he was now unable to distinguish the heaven from the earth. The zebras stop and gaze occasionally, as before; but it is now but for an instant, for their enemy is closing with them; he drives them towards a steep face of rock; they hesitate about the means of escape; Henrick is amongst them in a moment, and seizing one of the striped troop by the tail, he swings it to one side, throwing the whole weight of his own body towards the ground at the same time. The zebra falls on its side, when Henrick instantly plunges his knife into its chest, and then allows it to rise and run off; it keeps up with the rest for a short distance, then gradually falls behind the troop, weak from loss of blood. Its comrades wait for it till Henrick again dashes forward, repeats his fatal thrust, and if two stabs are not sufficient to stretch the zebra dead on the plain, a third is given, which rolls the beautiful body lifeless on the ground, covered with dust and perspiration. The successful hunter then returns to his huts to send his people with pack oxen to bring home the prize.

"Henrick is rivalled now in fleetness by his eldest son, Jan, which would not be, says the father, if it were not for his own crippled arm. Lately, the two were out in pursuit of giraffes, and getting close to three, the father told his son to assist him in stabbing the last; but Jan said, "No: let us attack the first and largest." Which they did; and after a smart pursuit, managed to stab the first with fatal effect.

"It must be borne in mind that horses come up with both zebras and giraffes, but still the powers of both Henrick Buys and his son must be very astonishing to enable them to rival horses, and thus to show what a man is capable of accomplishing with temperance and training."

From the Presbyterian.

CLAIMS OF AFRICA.

The general spirit of the article with this title, we approve, yet we are fearful it may convey a wrong impression on one point. Even admitting that the Colonization Society is a secular institution, and has for its principal object the temporal comfort of the colonists, still it may have a direct claim upon the support of Christians, and may be sustained by collections made in the churches on the Sabbath, without any infringement of their sanctity. Benevolence is a part, and a very prominent part, of Christianity; the spirit of our religion is glory to God and *good will to men*; and our Divine Lord thought it no breach of the Sabbath to minister to the temporal comfort of man on that day. Colonization we regard as a project of pure benevolence, and in its present form it has strong claims upon Christians. But when we remember that it encourages the planting of churches, and is opening the way for the evangelization of Africa, its claims are greatly strengthened. The suggestion of our correspondent, to engraft missions on colonization, we commend; the way for this is already fully open; but we cannot see any propriety in an attempt to convert the Colonization Society into a missionary one.

Mr. Editor—You called the attention of your readers, a few weeks ago, to a subject of exceeding great importance and interest at the present time. I refer to the colonization of coloured people on the coast of Africa.

We are deeply concerned, in *this country*, but still more are the miserable inhabitants of that continent, in the success of this enterprise. And any thing that would retard its progress is to be carefully avoided.

That there is less interest felt in this cause than its merits deserve, is too manifest to require proof. The claims do not press on the minds of Christians, with the weight of Scripture precepts. They seem to regard it as a benevolent scheme which may or may not succeed, without having any great bearing on the cause of religion. Some even doubt the propriety of it. And others go still farther, and OPPOSE the whole system. Whence is this diversity of sentiment? Let us inquire whether a sufficient reason can be assigned for this difference among those of the same faith.

What is the real character of the Colonization Society? Is it purely a *Christian* enterprise? Or is it *benevolent* merely? Or does it embrace *both* in its plan? If it is the former, no follower of Christ can, consistently, withhold from it his support. Members of the church, who oppose or hinder its progress, are guilty of violating the last command of our ascended Lord. They are cutting off from benighted Africa her only hope of receiving the light of the Gospel. For it must be confessed that our Missionary Societies are almost in despair of establishing Christianity in that country, by the instrumentality of white men. But if, on the other hand, it is not a *religious* society, if its object is merely to restore to their homes some exiles, and by introducing the arts of civilized life, to better the temporal condition of the natives, then, it may well be asked, are we bound, *as Christians*, to sustain it? Is it right to take up collections in the churches; and employ the Sabbath for advocating its claims? Should it be so presented as to leave the impression that it is for sending the *Gospel* abroad, we are contributing? Should we be called upon *as a church*, and *as Christians*, to carry forward the scheme?

It is readily admitted that we are bound to relieve the temporal miseries of our fellow men. But that it is proper to carry on from year to year a regular system of collections in the church, for planting a *secular colony*, is questioned. It is, undoubtedly, a good work, but what has the *church* to do with it? The proper design of the church is to perpetuate and extend the Gospel. This is the *main* or *leading* object, in her efforts. This is the *end*, which our *Boards of Missions* have in view. While other objects are contemplated, such as the instruction of the ignorant, raising to civilization the degraded heathen, introducing the arts and sciences among barbarians, and in every way ameliorating the condition of the people. But these are all *subordinate*, and follow as natural consequences of the grand object.

How is it with the American Colonization Society? What is its *prominent* object? Is it not entirely *secular?* While the diffusion of religion is a *mere secondary affair*. This, the constitution and published documents of the Society, clearly show is the case.

We have had experiments enough tried, to convince us that all attempts to civilize barbarians without the Gospel are perfectly futile. So that, independent of the other objection, this alone would be sufficient to cool our zeal in this cause.

Let me not be understood as *condemning* the Colonization Society. My object is to secure for it a more general support. And to this end, I will venture to make one or two suggestions. Let it be so modified as to become a *Christian* institution, or rather a *Missionary Society;* having for its officers men fearing God, with an eye to his glory in what they do, and sending out only such as will promote the interests of true religion.

Or if this is impracticable, let us form a Board in the church, auxiliary, if you please, to the National Society, or to the Board of Foreign Missions. You will thus remove a standing objection of Christians to this cause, and place its claims on the same ground as those of the Missionary Society. You will not then hear that the Episcopalians, Methodists, and Baptists, have their Missionaries in Liberia, while we have none—(though there are two Presbyterian churches in the colony.)

They, very wisely, have societies of their own. While we, in the extravagance of our liberality, spend our energies on the general cause, which is mainly secular.

Besides, you will then be furnished with an unanswerable argument against *Christian* Abolitionists. Can a follower of the Saviour denounce the project of sending the Gospel to the heathen? *Dare* he retard the work of God? Can he withhold his support from the only plan for evangelizing Africa?

It seems to me a conscientious man could not resist such an appeal. Any member of the church, persisting in his opposition to such a society, would be a proper subject for church discipline.

I known not how this subject is regarded by the Christian community at large. But there are many in the church who, in the present state of things, feel an honest reluctance to aid that society.

The only hope for Africa, humanly speaking, is in colonizing pious coloured people from this country. We should, therefore, exert all our energies in this channel, until God, in his Providence points out another.

As to the plan of sending out all who offer, without regard to character, it will rather hinder, than promote the spread of the Gospel in that country.

These thoughts I beg you to submit to your readers, in hope that some plan may be devised for carrying on this good work more efficiently.

Yours, &c. E. D. B.

Extracts from the Southern Literary Messenger.

ABOLITION AND COLONIZATION.

Abolition of slavery in the southern states, and the admission of slaves to the rights of freemen, constitute the wildest scheme that ever entered the brain of visionary enthusiasts. The color, the character, the capacity of the negro, the condition and morals of the free negro in the free as well as in the slave states, bear melancholy testimony to the truth, that if the colored population are to *remain among us*, the safety of the white man, and the happiness of the black, as the weaker party, require that the blacks should be retained in slavery. We will not presume to fathom the designs of Providence, we will not attempt to indicate the peculiar destiny, or the similarity of the children of Ham to the descendants of Abraham, but it is manifest that the distinctive character of the Israelite, does not so effectually cut him off from a full communion with the human family, as does the prejudice arising from color separate the Anglo-Saxon from the African. No matter whether this prejudice be implanted for wise and holy purposes, or whether it be the curse of the age, it exists, its roots are deeply implanted, it is a part of ourselves, and he is but a shallow observer of man, a blind and bigoted philosophist, who will overlook or despise this pervading and resistless feeling, originate whence it may.

The only hope for the African slave is in his removal from the house of bondage to the land of his forefathers. The unqualified advocate of slavery and the abolitionists occupy the two extremes of this much vexed question. But the scheme of colonization is the juste milieu. This is the broad platform upon which the friends of this unhappy race may meet in soberness and safety. The morals and misery of the free negroes in the northern states, the perpetual and bloody conflicts between them and the white man in New York, New England, and Philadelphia, show that to them freedom carries no healing on its wings, and liberty, that blesses all, has no blessing for them.

Denied the protecting care which the interest, if not the feeling of the owner, extends to the slave; subjected to all the prejudice of color; with some of the rights of a freeman, and all the sentiments of a slave; they constitute an intermediate class, having no bonds of common interest, no ties of sympathy to sustain them; too indolent to labor, and too insolent to serve, they are the most depraved and unhappy race under this government. It has been the constant practice of northern writers to dwell upon the oppression and cruelty of the task-master of the south, and the ill usage and sufferings of the slave; but those who are familiar with their domestic institutions well know, that where the agitator is unknown, there is not upon the face of the globe, a people doomed literally to earn their bread in the sweat of their brow, who are more cheerful, contented and happy. Examples of fidelity and devotion to their masters not unfrequently break forth upon an admiring world, and but that the agitator is wilfully blind to all such cheering views upon the broad waste of slavery, his restless eye might dwell for a season upon them. In that dark hour of danger, when the pride and the chivalry and the beauty of the south were smitten on the waters by the angel of death, *a slave* was found coolly and diligently laboring to construct a raft of the fragments of the ill-fated Pulaski, to "try and save his master." Such owners are no tyrants, and such a slave has no task-master. Cast him loose from his bondage, and this estimable but humble being becomes that most wretched of the human family—a free negro.

Redeemed from slavery by the mild influence of the laws, by the generosity of their owners, or by the persuasive force of a wholesome public opinion, and translated to the shores of Africa, these men will be as superior to the native races, as the whites are to them. And the prejudice of color being thus removed, the natives may be civilized and enlightened through their agency. They can there blend by intermarriage, without the aid of Mr. Tappan. They may plant the cross amid the sterile sands of the desert, and be the heralds of salvation to a benighted people. We feel little inclination to offend the moral reader by any attempt to expose the ridiculous and revolting scheme of amalgamation; let its projectors be classed with those fanatical advocates of temperance, who would substitute buttermilk for wine in the Lord's supper. It is by colonization alone that the descendants of Ham can be redeemed. There are at present but few spots on the African continent settled for this purpose, and their growth is feeble and sickly, as were the colonies of Jamestown and Plymouth on our own shores. But the little fountains that now swell up in the desert may multiply and blend, and roll on until they sweep onward, not unlike their own Nile, in one resistless and fertilizing stream. How long was it before the early colonists of America toiled up the summit of the Alleghany, and from another Pisgah looked down upon the land of promise? Yet as they descended, in little more than one generation of the children of men, empires have arisen and cities have peopled the wilderness.

The first fruits of abolition we have already gathered, and the branch which bore them is of the tree of death. In its destructive progress abolition would more speedily effect a revolution, but when its wild fury shall have been exhausted, its stormy depths will settle down into a sullen and stagnant pool, not unlike the sluggish waters which sleep upon ruins in the valley of Siddim, containing no living thing within their bosom. Colonization, with its mild and wholesome influence, operating slowly but effectually, will lead the children of captivity forth from the house of bondage to the homes of their fathers, in a clime peculiarly fitted for their habitation. The strong arm of the Deity is no longer stretched forth visibly to chastise and subdue with famine, and pestilence, and fiery plague; but the inconveniences and evils of slavery press with a constant accelerative force, and may ultimately compel the white man to strike away the fetters of the captive. Although the bars of the prison door may not be again thrown back and the bonds of servitude forcibly torn asunder, yet, under the blessing of heaven, and with prudent councils, the good jailer may himself relent, and invite the captive to come forth. But should the abolitionists succeed in their turbulent efforts, in the hour of departure which they prepare, every "lintel and door-cheek will be sprinkled with blood, but not as a token to the red right arm of the archangel that the inmates are to be consumed."

It is not the discussion of this exciting and alarming topic to which the south objects; but they do object to making their slaves a party to the controversy. They object to the artificial formation of a spurious public opinion through the agency of associations acting directly upon the slave and stimulating him to rebellion. For they think with Milton: "Who knows not that Truth is so strong, next to the Almighty; she needs no policies, no stratagems, no licensings, to make her victorious." She disdains all combinations, clerical or political. Like the mighty eagle, Truth soars with steady flight and unblenching gaze into the higher heavens, while those timorous companions of her early flight, penetrates these abysses of light in which she floats in solitude, undazzled and unalarmed.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

It is good on every possible occasion, for us Americans to ponder the character of this man. We have never seen a finer picture of Washington's greatness than the following. It appeared in the London "Courier," then a leading British government paper, on the 24th of January, 1800. It was at that time cut from the paper, and has been preserved in a family scrapbook ever since. If it has been republished in more recent days, we have not seen it; but we are persuaded our readers will own, even if it has appeared since, it cannot be revived too frequently. We have no idea to whom its authorship is to be ascribed:

"The melancholy account of the death of General Washington was brought by a vessel from Baltimore, which arrived off Dover. General Washington was, we believe, in his 68th year. The height of his person was about five feet eleven; his chest full, and his limbs, though rather slender, well shaped and muscular. His head was small, in which respect he resembled the make of a great number of his countrymen. His eye was of a light grey colour; and in proportion to the length of his face his nose was long. Mr. Stewart, the eminent portrait painter, used to say, there were features in his face totally different from what he had observed in that of any other human being; the sockets for the eyes, for instance, were larger than what he had ever met with before, and the upper part of his nose broader. All his features, he observed were indicative of the strongest passions; yet, like Socrates, his judgment and great self-command have always made him appear a man of a different cast in the eyes of the world. He always spoke with great diffidence, and sometimes hesitated for a word; but always found one particularly well adapted to his meaning. His language was manly and expressive. At levee, his discourse with strangers turned principally upon the subject of America; and if they had been through remarkable places, his conversation was free and peculiarly interesting, for he was intimately acquainted with every portion of the country. He was much more open and free in his behaviour at levee than in private, and in the company of ladies still more so than solely with men.

Few persons ever found themselves for the first time in the presence of General Washington, without being impressed with a certain degree of veneration and awe; nor did these emotions subside on a closer acquaintance; on the contrary, his person and deportment were such as tended to augment them. The hard service he had seen, and the important and laborious offices he had filled, gave a kind of austerity to his countenance and reserve to his manners; yet he was the kindest husband, the most humane master, and steadiest friend. The whole range of history does not present to our view a character upon which we can dwell with such entire and unmixed admiration.

The long life of General Washington is unstained by a single blot. He was a man of rare endowments, and such fortunate temperament, that every action he performed, was equally exempted from the charge of vice or weakness. Whatever he said, or did, or wrote, was stamped with a striking and peculiar propriety. His qualities were so happily blended, and so nicely harmonized, that the result was a great and perfect whole. The powers of his mind, and the dispositions of his heart were admirably suited to each other. It was the union of the most consummate prudence with the most perfect moderation. His views, though large and liberal, were never extravagant. His virtues, though comprehensive and beneficent, were discriminating, judicious and practical. Yet his character though regular and uniform, possessed none of the littleness which sometimes belongs to those descriptions of men. It formed a majestic pile, the effect of which was not impaired, but improved by order and symmetry. There was nothing in it to dazzle by wildness, and surprise by eccentricity. It was of a higher species of moral beauty. It contained every thing great and elevated, but it had no false and tinsel ornament. It was not the model cried up by fashion and circumstance; its excellence was adapted to the true and just moral taste, incapable of change from the varying accidents of manners, of opinions and times.

General Washington is not the idol of a day, but the hero of ages! Placed in circumstances of the most trying difficulty at the commencement of the American contest, he accepted that situation which was preeminent in danger and responsibility. His perseverance overcame every obstacle; his moderation conciliated every opposition; his genius supplied every resource; his enlarged view could plan, devise, and improve every branch of civil and military operation. He had the superior courage which can act or forbear to act, as true policy dictates, careless of the reproaches of ignorance either in power or out of power. He knew how to conquer by waiting, in spite of obloquy, for the moment of victory, and he merited true praise by despising undeserved censure. In the most arduous moments of the contest, his prudent firmness proved the salvation of the cause which he supported. His conduct was, on all occasions, guided by the most pure disinterestedness. Far superior to low and grovelling motives, he seemed ever to be influenced by that ambition which has justly been called the instinct of great souls. He acted ever as if his country's welfare, and that alone, was the moving spring. His excellent mind needed not even the stimulus of ambition, or the prospect of fame. Glory was a secondary consideration. He performed great actions, he persevered in a course of laborious utility, with an equanimity that neither sought distinction, nor was flattered by it. His reward was in the consciousness of his own rectitude, and the success of his patriotic efforts.

As his elevation to the chief power was the unbiassed choice of his countrymen, his exercise of it was agreeable to the purity of its origin. As he had neither solicited nor usurped dominion, he had neither to contend with the opposition of rivals, nor the revenge of enemies. As his authority was undisputed, so it required no jealous precautions, no rigorous severity. His government was mild and gentle; it was beneficent and liberal; it was wise and just. His prudent administration consolidated and enlarged the dominion of an infant republic. In voluntarily resigning the magistracy which he had filled with such distinguished honour, he enjoyed the unequalled satisfaction of leaving to the state he contributed to establish, the fruits of his wisdom and the example of his virtues. It is some consolation, amidst the violence of ambition and the criminal thirst of power, which in so many instances occur around us, to find a character whom it is honourable to admire and virtuous to imitate. A conqueror, for the freedom of his country! a legislator, for its security! a magistrate, for its happiness! His glories were never sullied by those excesses into which the highest qualities are apt to degenerate. With the greatest virtues, he was exempt from the corresponding vices. He was a man in whom the elements so were mixed that "Nature might have stood up to all the world and owned him as her work. His fame, bounded by no country, will be confined to no age. The character of General Washington, which his contemporaries regret and admire, will be transmitted to posterity; and the memory of his virtues, while patriotism and virtue are held sacred among men, will remain undiminished."

From the Lady's Book.

MRS. SIGOURNEY.

It is a difficult and delicate task to sketch the biography of the living, particularly so, when the portrait is to be drawn for a personal and an esteemed friend. But in the present instance there is little to fear. The talents and merits of Mrs. Sigourney are universally felt and acknowledged. She has nobly won her high place in the literature of our country.

Lydia Huntly was born in Norwich, Connecticut. She was the only child of her parents, and consequently brought up with great tenderness. Her parents were in that happy mediocrity which requires industry, yet encourages hope; and the habits of order and diligence in which she was carefully trained by her judicious mother, have no doubt been of inestimable advantage to the intellectual character of the daughter.

She early exhibited indications of genius. Perhaps the loneliness of her lot, without brother or sister to share in the usual sports of chilhood, had an influence upon her pursuits and pleasures. We are by no means in favour of establishing priority of intellect, as the standard of real genius. Still, it is true, that many distinguished persons have been marked in childhood as extraordinary; the opening blossom has given forth the sweet odour which the rich fruit, like that of the Mangostan, embodies in its delicious perfection. At eight years of age little Lydia was a scribbler of rhymes—like Pope, "lisping in numbers." Her first work was published in 1815. It was a small volume entitled "Miscellaneous pieces in prose and verse." Before this, however, she had fortunately met with a judicious and most generous patron. To Daniel Wadsword, Esq, of Hartford, belongs the tribute of praise, which is due for drawing such a mind from obscurity, where it had remained "afar from the untasted sunbeam."

In 1819, Miss Huntly was united in marriage with Charles Sigourney, a respectable merchant of Hartford. He was a gentleman of cultivated taste and good literary attainments. From that period, Mrs. Sigourney has devoted the leisure which the wife of a man of wealth may generally command, to literary pursuits. And her improvement has been rapid and great. Her published works are, "Traits of the Aborigines," a poem written in blank verse, "Connecticut Forty Years Since," a prose volume, principally of traditionary description, three volumes of "Poems," "Sketches," an interesting volume, chiefly written for the annuals; "Letters to Young Ladies," an excellent work; and a number of books for children and youth. In all these works, varied as they are in style and subject, one purpose is recognized as the governing motive—the purpose of doing good. In her prose writings this zeal of heart is the great charm. She always describes nature with a lover's feeling of its beauties, and with much delicacy and taste; still, we think, her talent for description is more graceful, and at home as it were, in the measured lines of her poetry than in her best prose. Her genius seems to brighten in the muse's smile, and she can command by that spell, as Prospero could with his staff, the attendance of the "delicate spirits" of Fancy, which, like Ariel, bring

"Sounds and sweet airs,"

and those "solemn breathing strains," that move conscience to its repentant work, or lift the trusting, contrite soul to heaven. "Oh God! who can describe

Ningara!" exclaimed Mrs. Butler, in the agony of her admiration. Mrs. Sigourney has described it, and worthily too; and this single poem would be sufficient, had she written no more, to establish her fame as a poet. It does more and better—it stamps her as the devoted Christian; for, except faith in the dread Invisible had sustained her genius, and trust in the Saviour had kept warm the fount of sympathy in her, she could not have surrounded a theme so awful, strange, and lonely, with such images of beauty and hope. True it is that female poetic writers owe their happiest efforts to religious feelings. Devotion seems to endow them with the martyr's glowing fervency of spirit. In the actual world the path of women is very circumscribed, but in that "better land" her imagination may range with the freedom of an angel's wing. And there it is that the genius of Mrs. Sigourney delights to expatiate. And this constant uplifting of her spirit has given a peculiar caste to her language and style—rendering the stately and solemn blank verse measure the readiest vehicle of her feelings and fancies. She has a wonderful command of words and the fetters to check the free expression of her thoughts. She is also endowed with a fine perception of the harmonious and appropriate, and hence the smooth flow of the lines, and the perfect adaptation of the language to the subject. These qualities eminently fit her to be the eulogist of departed worth, and incline her to elegiac poetry. To her tender feelings and naturally contemplative mind, every knell that summons the mourner to weep awakens her sympathy, and the dirge flows, as would tears, to comfort the bereaved, were she beside them.

Nor is the death-song of necessity melancholy. Many of hers sound the notes of holy triumph, and awaken the brighest anticipations of felicity—ay,

"Teach us of the melody of Heaven."

She "leaves not the trophy of death at the tomb," but shows us the "Resurrection and the Life." Thus she elevates the hopes of the Christian, and chastens the thoughts of the worldly-minded. This is her mission, the true purpose of her heaven-endowed mind; for the inspirations of genius are from heaven, and when not perverted by a corrupt will, rise upwards as naturally as the morning dew on the flowers is exhaled to the skies. The genius of Mrs. Sigourney, like the "imperial Passion Flower," has always been

"Consecrated to Salem's peaceful king—
Though fair as any gracing beauty's bower,
Yet linked to sorrow like a holy thing."

It is this sadness which shows her strains to be of earth—their purity and serene loveliness are angelic. If there be a want felt in reading her effusions, it is that of fervency. The light is brilliant and pure, but it does not kindle into flame. Her "truths" need to be more "impassioned," to produce their greatest effect. Yet this deficiency arises from that delicacy of taste, which makes her fear to pour forth the full gush of her feelings. And it is very seldom that a woman can or will do this.

TEMPERANCE MATTERS.

The cause goes on well in Tennessee. Public sentiment powerfully sustains the recent law against the traffic in ardent spirits. Grand Juries have, for the most part, been vigilant in bringing offenders to justice, and petit juries have uniformly convicted persons charged with selling liquors against the law, whenever the evidence justified such conviction. Tennessee is far ahead of most of the states in the great and good work. She claims the honour of having taken the lead of all others in decided legislation on this subject.

An abatement of ten per cent. of the premium to insurance of companies on steamboats navigated on temperance principles, has been agreed to by the various insurance companies of Cincinnati. The energetic and well-timed appeal of the American Temperance Union to the insurance companies of the United States we trust will have some influence in inducing them to pursue a similar policy. The effects of the general adoption of this principle would be most happy upon the various interests of humanity, as they are connected with the temperance cause.

While the country is every where experiencing the power, and enjoying the blessing, of the temperance reform, many of our cities present most afflictive spectacles of the remaining power of alcohol. There are 3,000 licensed grog shops and 1,020 unlicensed, in the city of New York, making more than four thousand manufactories of drunkards: while, on the fourth of July, "all the Park was lined with booths licensed by the city authorities to sell ardent spirits, and the front and flank of one of their most respectable churches, was cut up into twenty shilling stands for rum booths by the trustees themselves." In the city of Philadelphia, not a single Temperance Hotel is to be found, while in one district of 500 houses, are 156 places where rum is sold; 224 such places in Washington city; 160 such places in St. Louis; more than 600 licensed dram shops and 150 unlicensed in Boston.

An agent of the New York Temperance Society, well acquainted with the subject, affirms there are not less than five thousand and seven hundred drunkards in the city of New York, hastening to the dreadful retribution entailed by this vice "Allowing," says he, "five persons to a family, there are sixty thousand families in the city. Dividing the number that must die drunkards among them, and nearly every *tenth* house must furnish its victims."

The New York papers are powerfully assailing the *milk* furnished the city from cows fed on the slops of the numerous distilleries with which that city abounds. Cows thus fed become diseased, and the milk, though produced in abundance, is notoriously destitute of the properties essential to that article in its pure state. There can be neither butter nor cheese made from it. Such a clamor is now rising on this subject, that there is likely soon to be much "spilt milk" in that city. These movements will not glorify distilleries much in the public estimation, inasmuch as many curious facts concerning their mode of operation are thus brought to light.

N. Crosby, Esq., Agent of Massachusetts Temperance Union states, that in a town in this state, of less than three thousand inhabitants, there were lately enumerated more than one thousand drunkards. He had found five rumselling taverners were *members of the Church*, and was informed of another who had just died of delirium tremens. Numerous licenses are granted in our cities for the "public good," although in one of them the city authorities have certified that five hundred out of five hundred and fifty-five paupers were made such by intemperance.

Great numbers of the citizens of Ohio and Indiana, in Temperance Conventions recently held in those states, have resolved to petition their respective legislatures, to suppress by law the traffic in ardent spirits.

On the 11th of September meetings are to be held in every county in the State of New York, for the purpose of discussing the evils of the license law of that state, and to consider the expediency of petitioning the legislature in relation to their abolition.—*Boston Recorder.*

INTEMPERANCE.

The Young Men's Temperance Society in Dover have thoroughly investigated the intemperance of that town. They find that of 975 voters on the check list, 108 are drunkards; 204 more are moderate drinkers; that is, get tipsy occasionally. Nearly one hundred men have perished in the town within twenty years, by the hand of Capt. Alcohol. 72 out of 116 widows were made such by intemperance. Of 295 orphans 199 were reduced to this condition in the same way. Of 34 paupers, in the poor house the past year, 28 were made such by intemperance; seven-eighths of the expense of pauperism was produced by the same cause. And yet forsooth some imagine that we are robbing men of their rights, if we interfere with their getting drunk. If a *respectable* man gets drunk, "keep dark:" but if a poor, miserable vagabond staggers through the streets kick him, "train him;" put him in Bridewell. But let the men alone who make drunkards; let them sell, let them deluge the country with their fiery flood; do not interfere with the vender and with the license system.

From the Connecticut Observer.

COLONIZATION.

On the evening of the 28th ult. Dr. E. Skinner, late Governor of the Colony of Liberia, delivered an address, before a full and attentive audience, in the South Baptist Church in this city. He began by remarking on the obligation he felt, as if under the solemnity of an oath, to "speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," in relation to the points on which he might touch. And so evidently honest and candid was his manner, that we believe all his hearers were satisfied of his intention to give what he really thought the truth, fairly and fully, in relation to the state and prospects of the Colony. The testimony of an eye witness, in such a case—of a witness who has shown the depth of his interest, by corresponding action and sacrifice—of a witness of unimpeached character as a man, a Christian, and a Christian minister, comes upon the unprejudiced mind with peculiar force. He told us what he had been in favorable circumstances to know, and what, for aught we can conceive, he can have no motive for discoloring or misrepresenting. To be sure, he denied the truth of some late statements which had been circulated, on the authority of letters from a white resident in Liberia—but when the circumstances attending testimony on both sides are known, and taken into the account, we think few will doubt where it is safest to rest our belief.

Dr. Skinner mentioned the fact which seems not to engage the notice of many philanthropists in this country, who are eager to hasten the extinction of slavery, that 50,000,000 of the inhabitants of Africa are held in a degrading bondage. These slaves, Dr. Skinner said, are as distinct from the rest of the population as the slaves in our country are from the whites—and they are marked in such a manner as to be distinguished as slaves all over that extensive region. Each of these, we suppose, may as properly rise up and ask, "*Am I not a brother?*" as if he wore his chains on this side of the Atlantic—and may as properly demand a share of our sympathies. An enterprise that seeks their elevation to the dignity of human nature, and the enjoyments of Christian and civilized life, one would think, must excite interest in the mind of every friend of that unfortunate race—and an institution that lays claim to have done something to promote these objects already, and to have strong hope and encouraging prospect of doing far more as time advances, one would think, would meet from the friend of the colored man, any other treatment than opposition, and arouse in his heart any other feeling than ill will.

Dr. Skinner alluded to the protection given by the American flag to the slave-trade—and to that nefarious traffic, which he said gathered new horrors every time he looked at it. At least one half of the risk of capture is removed from the slave-dealer, by means of the flag of our country.

In reference to a late statement that the result of Colonization in Africa would be the extermination of the natives—as it was of the Indians in this country—Dr. Skinner denied its correctness. The natives in the territory purchased, are allowed all the rights of the colonists, if they will draw and cultivate the land. There is no barrier from color and difference of race, as there was between the first white settlers of America and the aborigines.

The number of emigrants to Liberia, Dr. Skinner estimated at 4,000—of which three-fourths were emancipated for the express purpose of removal to Africa. Of the colonists, a large portion are professors of religion. In the settlement of New Georgia, which is composed of native Africans who had been in America but four months, out of 375 there are 157 members of the church. Dr. S. said that in his residence of 14 months in Liberia, he had seen and heard of only two intemperate persons; and had heard only one profane oath.

In regard to the charges of bitter prejudice against the white man, among the colonists, he said that the whites are treated with respect in Liberia, when they treat the inhabitants with respect.

Dr. S. allowed that there are cases of poverty and suffering in Liberia, as well as in our own and every other country; but so easy is it to obtain a subsistence, that none but the idle need suffer from want—and that these suffer, he said, he was heartily glad. Were it otherwise, the example would be of pernicious tendency. He would vote to have idlers suffer, that others might be deterred from walking in their steps.

We cannot but think that these statements will tend to remove prejudices against the enterprise of the Colonization Society; which, whatever may be said of its bearings on our country, seems certainly fraught with the richest blessing to Africa—and in this point of view alone, if in no other, should unite in its favour the prayers, the contributions, and the untiring efforts of every philanthropist and Christian.

TIMES IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following extract of a letter from a true son of New England, for a long time resident in Charleston, will be read with pleasure, and with pain too, by all who can sympathise in human suffering, and all who can appreciate the noblest efforts of human benevolence. It is dated,—

"CHARLESTON, Sept. 29, 1838.

"I have been all alone this week, except my oldest son, who stays while I go to get something to eat. Yesterday we did not think my clerk would live through the day, but a good change has taken place, and strong hopes are now indulged of his recovery. Yesterday was fast day; I went to the City Temporary Hospital; forty-five sick were in it, men and women, the women up stairs and the men down. It is a shocking sight to see the poor creatures all stretched on cots in one long room, writhing under the powerful arm of this fell disease. Some have died in 24 hours—some in 48; but they usually die the sixth or seventh day. Among them are Italians, Irishmen, Spaniards, Frenchmen, Englishmen, Germans, &c. as well as Americans. Here a poor fellow from some town in Massachusetts or Connecticut, lying next to a swarthy Spaniard or a heavy moulded Dutchman,—there the late polite and agile Frenchman or Italian,—receiving support, sympathy, and all that money, science and religious consolation can provide from the warm and noble hearted Carolinians. As a patient convalesces he is taken next door, to the Medical College, where they have all the little nice restoratives and attentions they require. Bishop England (Catholic) has a hospital in which there are a good many. To realize what death and disease are, you must visit such a place, where the blood is oozing in streams from the mouths of some, and the sheets and bedding saturated with it as it flows from their bodies, and the dreadful metallic smell of the calomel, that penetrates your very brain; and the strong and the weak man helpless as infants; some calling on their distant friends whom they never will see more, crying in their agony,—*this, this is death.* This is a sight enough to melt the stoutest heart.

I am almost proud that my children were born in Carolina. There is a noble spirit of humanity here that will ever make them proud, and most justly so, of their native state. I do not believe there is a city in this known world where there is more true *practical* religion, or so much Samaritan like conduct, as I find here. There are people going about all day, hunting up the sick and the destitute, pouring oil into their wounds. In our very small summer population (this summer) most of our richest citizens are absent. Notwithstanding which, near four thousand dollars have been raised in the different churches in a single Sabbath, out of a white population not near so large as your own.

When you take into consideration that scarcely a citizen but what has suffered most deeply by the great fire, and has also been taxed and taxed, again and again, subscribing for the poor suffering by the fire, building churches, &c., and that rents and living have increased so much—and all to transpire within a few months (and, besides, at this season too when no business is doing)—and then for them to give near $4000 for the poor, sick, and destitute *stranger*, is noble in the extreme, besides private donations of money, food and clothing to a large amount. I challenge, most fearlessly challenge the universe for an instance of superior benevolence. Among our first ladies are many noble Episcopalians and Catholics, who go hand in hand, with those of other denominations. While some poor being is throwing up the black vomit, they are calming their wounded spirits and smoothing their dying pillow.

The City Guard, out of eighty men, has already lost twenty-six. The Citadel Guard has also lost many. Four or five English captains have died, and a great many American seamen and officers. These principally die in the Marine Hospital. There are seven four story brick stores at one point in King street where a few weeks since a hundred men were employed. For ten days past there have been but four or five. The rest have gone away, have died or are sick. It is the gloomiest time I ever saw in Charleston. Only thirteen passengers have come down on the railroad from as far up as Branchville, Aiken and Augusta, for four weeks past. The few passengers who come here from the north are immediately sent off in extra cars. Almost all who were subject to it are gone—got well, or have died. A poor Jew arrived from New York a few days ago, and died with the fever in three or four days. Several others have met the same fate in a few days after their arrival.

NEWS FROM TURKEY.

We stated on Wednesday, that a new treaty of commerce had been negotiated at Constantinople, between Turkey and Great Britain. We had not time then to add that Redshid Pasha, one of the ablest and most enlightened diplomatists of the Sultan, had been sent to England to arrange some points not determined in the treaty, and to exchange the ratifications. Great expectations are formed, both in England and Turkey, from the mission of this distinguished Ottoman; and it is important as showing the disposition of the Sultan to extend the commercial relations of his empire, and perhaps to strengthen himself against the advance of Russia.

We have a letter from Constantinople, dated the 1st of August, which our commercial readers will doubtless find interesting, and which throws considerable light upon the state of matters in Turkey.

After describing the commercial and financial embarrassments of the last year, which closely followed upon the "crisis" in this country, our correspondent goes on to say:—

"Things are now getting better. The horizon of commerce here, as well as elsewhere, is lighted up as trade between England and America brightens. The trade of Smyrna is decreasing, while that of Constantinople is gaining ground. Mr. Offley writes me, from Smyrna—

"'The consignees of the cargo of coffee from Rio Janeiro are obliged to ship a portion of it to Constantinople; and I am told that by last accounts from Boston a bark was soon to leave direct for your port. I think it quite likely that vessels from the United States will hereafter have to proceed to Constantinople to dispose of them, and then they may come down here for return cargoes of wool, fruit, &c.'

"The government here has been somewhat modified since I wrote you last. The office of Grand Vizier is now changed to that of First Minister; two councils have been formed—one of the "Sublime Porte," and the other of the "Cabinet." All reports are first sent to the Sublime Porte for consideration, and are finally determined on by the Cabinet. Another council, or committee of commerce, public industry and agriculture, has been organized, which will be of much service to the country, being composed of men who have travelled in Europe, and are well acquainted with the wants of Turkey. Two of them are Frenchmen.

"Mr. Rhodes tells me he can build steamboats here and get the engines from England, cheaper than from the United States. He has built one for the Sultan, is now at work upon a second, and when that is done will commence a third. The government purchased one from Marseilles, some time since, for $80,000. There is a Mr. Tylden (or Sylden) in the service of his Highness—an ex-naval officer from the United States—with the rank of post captain and a salary of about $3,000, but he only instructs the young officers of one frigate. From the manner in which the government seized upon his services, I feel confident that several others, equally capable as himself, could obtain employment here. Our countrymen are preferred, in consequence of the position of our country. A naval school is nearly completed, in which several American instructors will be needed; and I feel sure that they would be preferred to English or French.

"We have a regular sanatory system now in operation. All vessels from suspected places perform eight days quarantine at the Dardanelles. We have *no* plague, but good crops, and a fair prospect of war with Egypt in the spring."

MONTREAL.

We have recently noticed remarks in some of the papers, in relation to Montreal, which from personal observation we know to be incorrect. It is true that the city, as well as the province, suffered severely from the outbreak of last autumn, and the continued disturbance through most of the winter; yet improvements have been going on since that time, which must convince every impartial observer that the people of that city have still some energy left. There is not a port on this continent where more has been done for the convenience of shipping merchants than at Montreal. It is known to those who are acquainted with the place, that until within some three or four years there were no wharves for the shipping to lie at; now from one end of the port to the other there is a line of wharves, nearly completed, equal to any, and more substantial than most, that we have seen. These wharves are of hewn granite, and of excellent mason work. Another important improvement is the making of a large arched canal around the city, in the street through which "the Creek" runs.

Formerly this creek was a great nuisance, and its neighborhood was sorely afflicted during the prevalence of the cholera. Now that part of the city offers excellent sites for dwelling houses, and is quite as eligible as our Canal street. It contains also an excellent market house, built after the plan of that of Boston. While looking at the wharves, our attention was directed to a new building, of a singular construction, which had been recently erected. It was the "Bethel," built by that devoted and persevering man, the Rev. Thaddeus Osgood, who is favourably known by his philanthropic labors throughout the U. States and the Canadas. Here we found a school for destitute children, and a reading room for seamen and others who do business on the waters. The school consists of sixty-one girls, under the care of a matron, and forty boys under the immediate direction of Mr. Osgood. The children passed an examination while we were present, which was highly creditable to themselves and their instructors. On Sabbath the Bethel flag is hoisted, and Mr. Osgood preaches in the morning and afternoon. He does not, however, confine himself altogether to this place, for a portion of the time he is at the city prison and on board the vessels in the harbour. The citizens of Montreal should look well to this institution, and see that it does not languish for the want of means.—*Com. Adv.*

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The annual meeting was held at Portland, Me., on 12th inst. and appears to have been attended with very general and deep interest. The expenditures of the last year have been $230,642. The receipts were $236,107; of which 12,000 were from the Bible, and 5000 from the Tract Societies. A very interesting fact was stated in the Report, on the authority of Rev. Mr. Eunis, who has traversed Borneo and the district where Munson and Lyman were murdered two or three years ago. He states that at the time of the murder, there existed a petty war among the natives, and that the villagers supposed, on seeing these strange men, that they had come to aid their enemies. They therefore attacked and slew them. The other villagers, learning that the slain missionaries had come to do them good, were enraged at their death, and rose in a body and attacked the village where the deed was committed, massacred the inhabitants, and left the place in ruins. It is now growing up into a jungle. This is interesting, as it shows that the natives, wild and savage as they are, are willing to receive missionaries among them.—*Greenfield Gazette.*

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1838.

COLONIZATION MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Colonization Society of Pennsylvania will be held at the Musical Fund Hall, on Thursday, the 25th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M.

An address will be delivered by Joseph R. Ingersoll, Esq.

A collection will be taken up in aid of the Society.

Apart from the interest of the subject, a large assemblage may reasonably be expected, with a view of listening to the eloquent exposition of it by Mr. Ingersoll.

The distracting excitement and exaggeration preceding the election conflict having now subsided, and the relative strength of the two great political parties having been measured and determined, the people of Pennsylvania will, we earnestly hope, once more take up and continue to support, with their characteristic vigour, the various plans of a philanthropical character which for a season were overlooked. Among these there is no one which harmonizes more directly with the uniform state policy than African Colonization. Peaceful in its means, beneficent to the largest extent in its objects, gradual, yet sure in its operation, it recommends itself in all these particulars as eminently Pennsylvanian. The kindness and justice manifested to the aboriginal Indians by William Penn and his associates, directed subsequently to the liberation of the children of Africa within the state, by their descendants, still flow in appropriate channels, by giving facilities for emancipation in the neighbouring states, and the elevation of the hitherto unfortunate slave to the condition and immunities of a freeman in a free country, where ample scope is allowed for the development of all his faculties.

The organization of auxiliary Societies, and contributions to the state treasury, made during the early part of the year in Western Pennsylvania, will, we hope, be imitated to the full extent of successful operation in the middle and eastern portions of the State. It is time for every citizen of the commonwealth to learn that he is invited to aid in the support of a colony of free blacks on the coast of Africa, already begun, and in a state of incipient forwardness; and which is yearly the asylum of the manumitted and hitherto degraded slaves, from the southern and western States. He is not called upon to give shelter to an occasional refugee from slavery, at the risk of violating existing laws and embittering the prejudices of his southern fellow citizens. He is, on the contrary, invited to join these latter in the work of philanthropy—the formal emancipation of hundreds of coloured persons—by giving them assistance to embark for the land of their fathers, accompanied by the prayers of the church and of their former masters. In fostering the scheme of African Colonization, every Pennsylvanian contributes to the entire abolition of slavery in the United States, to the elevation of the coloured people who go hence into a great and independent republic in Africa, and to the civilization and christianizing of the people of Central Africa, and the cessation for ever of the slave-trade in every part of that continent.

Even supposing it possible for the powers of Europe and of America combined to stop the slave-trade from the western coast of Africa, their influence and exertions would be utterly inadequate to prevent intestine wars and slavery in the interior, and the slave-trade with Egypt and other parts of Eastern Africa. The remedy for these enormous and cruel evils is only to be found in colonization, aiding and aided by missionary labour. Will a Pennsylvanian, of any political party, or of any religious sect, be found so cold to the calls of humanity, or with an understanding so obscured as to fail to give his persistent and energetic support to these various and beneficent means for spreading liberty, the Gospel, and the arts of social, civil and political life over so large and important a portion of the globe, and to so many millions of a hitherto down-trodden and cruelly injured race? There can be—there ought to be but one response to the question. But let its sincerity be exhibited in deed as well as in word, by action as well as by prayers. Let no one content himself with looking to his neighbour; but rather let him, by showing his own determination, give confidence to those around, and thus stimulate them to donations beyond his own restricted means, though short of his expanded heart.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH SEAS.

The United States Exploring Expedition was seen on the 15th ult. in latitude 35 N. longitude 20.30 W. by the brig Mexican, recently arrived at Salem from Leghorn.

The attention of the English government, and of scientific men was directed for a long time to ascertaining the practicability of a north-west passage, and to discoveries in the arctic regions, to the exclusion of inquiries into the regions round the south pole. Of late, however, the latter have been renewed, and with much vigour and zeal.

At the late meeting of the British Association for the promotion of Science, held in Newcastle, the subject was introduced, and a spirit manifested in its favour which promises beneficial results to geography and its concomitant sciences. On the occasion of a paper by Captain Washington, R. N. on the Recent Expedition to the Antarctic Seas, Sir George Back, known better to the American public as Captain Back, made the following remarks. "We have heard from the testimony of former navigators, that there is no physical impossibility to prevent an approach towards the Southern Pole; and though Mr. D'Urville with the Astrolabe and Zelée has been compelled to return to the bay of Conception, after a navigation of 52 days among ice; yet had his crew been in good health, and had his means allowed him to have remained out longer, it is not improbable that some of those extraordinary movements of the ice—which he had himself so largely experienced—might have occurred and have opened a passage to enable him to put in execution his cherished plan. That it was not so, might have been regretted, had we not an officer, and why should he not mention his name? Captain James Ross, who was both ready and willing, and in every way qualified to command in so patriotic an enterprise. He too would accomplish those great objects which science has in view, the establishing of the curves of magnetic dip, intensity and variation; yet these would form but a part of the advantages which we might expect to derive from a voyage, which would seem to be the birthright and duty of a nation so essentially maritime as Great Britain."

The paper of Captain Washington, was illustrated by a South Circumpolar Chart on a large scale, showing the exact tracks of all former navigators to those seas from Dirk Gherritz in 1599 to M. D'Urville in 1838, including those of Tasman in 1642; Cook in 1773; Bellinghausen in 1820; Weddell in 1822, Biscoe in 1831, and exhibiting a vast basin, nearly equal in extent to the Atlantic Ocean, unexplored by any ship, British or foreign. The writer pointed out that the ice in those regions was far from stationary; that Bellinghausen had sailed through a large space within the parallel of 60°, where Biscoe found ice that he could not penetrate. That where D'Urville had lately found barriers of field ice, Weddell, in 1822 had advanced without difficulty to the latitude of 74½°, or within sixteen degrees of the pole; and that it was evident from the account of all former navigators, that there was no physical obstacle to reaching a high south latitude, or, at any rate, of ascertaining those spots which theory pointed out as the positions where, with any degree of probability, the southern magnetic pole will be found. The paper also mentioned the expedition to the South Sea which has just left England, fitted out by several merchants, but chiefly under the direction of that spirited individual Mr. Enderby, whose orders were to proceed in search of southern land, and to endeavour to attain as high a south latitude as practicable.

There are therefore, it is clear, objects of adequate number and magnitude for the American Exploring Expedition to attempt the solution or discovery of, whilst the obstacles are such as to stimulate to new and extraordinary efforts to surmount them.

DISEASE OF THE THROAT—TOBACCO.

The Watchman of the South, in giving some hints for the treatment of the incipient stage of what it terms "*The Modern Disease of the Throat*," says "Old and mild tobacco, smoked in a long-stemmed pipe, is very useful, if not used to such excess as to injure general health." The direction here is unhappily as vague as that which used to be given in times past to a dyspeptic invalid to drink some good old brandy or whiskey daily; but not to use it in excess. The *use* of tobacco except in the measure of time and quantity, as in the case of any other poisonous drug, in a particular stage of acute disease, we hold to be an *abuse*, often not less detrimental to the general health and mental vigour of the individual than the use of ardent spirits. The direct effects of tobacco taken internally or applied to an abraded skin are eminently deleterious. In the potency and suddenness of its operation the essential oil of tobacco ranks with prussic acid. There is no poison except tobacco, whether vegetable or mineral, which is not enlisted in the Materia Medica, and which may not be given, at first in minute, and afterwards in gradually augumented doses, with good effect in disease. But so irregular and capricious, one might say are the effects of tobacco that it is rarely used in the practice of medicine. Surgeons in some violent cases have recourse to it in order to induce a general relaxation of the system; but even when given in an ascertained dose, and according to prior experience, it has proved sometimes a direct and immediate cause of death.

The soothing effects of this poison on the brain and nervous system generally, are but a prelude to its injuriously sedative and paralysing operation on these same parts, whereby it weakens the mental faculties and the external senses; and they constitute at best no stronger argument in favour of its habitual use than could be urged on the same grounds for that of the cherr-ylaurel, foxglove, opium, &c.

Tobacco at first excites the action of the salivary glands, and of those numerous small follicles of the throat from which the lubricating mucus is poured out; but after a while, these, like every part of the animal economy, which has been subjected to unusual stimulation or excitement, fall into a state of indirect debility, and fail to furnish the requisite supply of fluids: the membrane which lines the mouth and throat is dry in consequence, except when under the immediate influence of the poisonous weed, and it is more readily prone, if not actually subjected, as a direct consequences, to inflammation and ulceration.

On the nerves of the voice tobacco exerts a more directly narcotic influence, as well as that of a secondary nature through the brain and its adjuncts, and the person is not only unfitted for a continued exercise, still less strain of his voice, but he is subjected to additional danger during such exercise, and is more liable to break down under it than if he had not indulged in the practice of using tabacco, that is of slowly poisoning himself.

Of the otherwise deleterious effects of tobacco, when used in the common fashions of smoking, chewing, and snuffing, we do not now speak, except just to advert to the indigestion and its train of discomforts—mental depression, and exaggerated fears for one's health, blunted state of the senses, buzzing in the ears, muscular weakness, tremors, enfeebled memory, variableness of disposition, &c.

With a knowledge of the evil consequences of the habitual use of tobacco, physicians are, we have no hesitation in saying, negligent of their high trust, in recommending it for slight occasions, and in which other narcotics would answer as good if not a better purpose. Still more reprehensible must we regard them, if, after thus recommending or sanctioning the use of tobacco, to allay the pain of diseased teeth, or in some forms of asthma, or, stranger, still in certain cases of dyspepsia, they do not warn their patients and friends against the danger of continuing to use the poison after the removal of the pain or the disease in which it was prescribed. This remark is equally applicable to opium and its various preparations.

Small sympathy is due to him who voluntarily either aggravates his malady or prevents its cure—a proposition, this, sadly overlooked by the consumers of tobacco, and especially by that large class of them who are invalids in some shape or other. Of these latter it may be safely, as it is now deliberately said, that, no matter whence arose their ailment or of what nature

it be, it is often fixed and incurable by persistence in the use of tobacco. There are some constitutions and frames which for a while do not seem to suffer from the practice. These are chiefly of phlegmatic or lymphatic temperament with abundance of flesh and fluids, and in whom nutrition is performed with readiness. But the nervous, the sanguineo-nervous, or the bilious temperaments, those whose frames are thin, who have much susceptibility to impressions of all kinds, whose digestion is naturally weak and slow, and in whom nutrition is feeble; in fine, a large majority of the studious and sedentary, the greater portion of our city population, must and do suffer long and much, if not always actually and evidently, from the regular use of tobacco.

If room were allowed to enlarge on the subject, we might appeal both to those who ought to set an example of forbearance from sensual indulgences, and to those who profess obedience to the laws of politeness and suitable regard for the comfort of others; and we would urge them by considerations of duty as well as of social propriety to abstain from a practice which is injurious to, and often destructive of health, and of a desired equanimity of feelings, and which one increases the temptation to other excesses of appetite which is eminently selfish, as it gives a gratification to the individual indulging in it at the expense of the comfort of others, both at home and abroad, and which is opposed to habits of personal and domestic cleanliness and neatness.

NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER EUPHRATES.

A letter from Lieut. Lynch, of the (East) Indian Navy, dated June 1, 1838, describes the facility with which the steamer had ascended the river from Basrah to that place: between Hillah and Hit the Euphrates is a broad, deep and beautiful stream, in some of its bends nearly a mile wide—the country extremely fertile—the crops of grain abundant and just reaped—the population of Arabs along the banks extensive, and apparently happy, welcoming the approach of the steamer with shouting and dancing, and supplying its wants of fuel with great readiness and cordiality. The production of the country, as wool, naphtha, bitumen, ghi or butter, tallow, grain in abundance, and horses of the finest breed, are mentioned as easy to be obtained, and in large quantities; and the letter concludes with the writer's conviction, that a profitable trade might easily be established; and, after the experience he has had of the river, that there are no physical obstacles to its free navigation, with properly constructed vessels.

It was stated by Captain Washington, at the meeting of the British Association, that the survey of the river Euphrates, from Birehjik to its outlet at the Persian Gulf, a distance, including windings, of about 1200 miles, had been effected; thus offering a certain base line, extending in a N. W. and S. E. direction, through 7° of latitude, and 12° of longitude from Iskanderun to Basrah, whence all future travellers may confidently take their departure, when exploring either to the northward or southward of it, and remember with gratitude what they owe to Lieut. Murphy, of the Royal Engineers, whose life fell a sacrifice to his exertions and the climate of Basrah.

Our readers are probably aware that in 1836 Col. Chesney was intrusted with the command of an expedition consisting of two steam-boats, the *Euphrates* and the *Tigris*, and their officers and crews, in order to explore the Euphrates in its course from *Bir*, their point of departure, not far from Antioch, to *Bassora*, or *Basrah*, on the Persian Gulf. The frame work and machinery of the boats were sent out from England to the port of Antioch, and transported over land to Bir. In their descent, the steam-boat Tigris was sunk by a violent tornado, but the Euphrates continued its course and reached Basrah in safety. Col. Chesney wrote to the government at home: "I found the state of things much more favourable than I had even dared to expect, throughout the whole line from Bir to Bassora, with the exception of the Lemloon marshes; there alone the difficulties came up to my previous reports, and they are not by any means insurmountable; indeed I should expect that before many years of open navigation, it will be admitted, on all hands, that the great river, considering its length, is one of the most navigable in the world."

Thus we see the old channels of trade are about to be opened: that by the Euphrates, above described, carried on by the Babylonians and Assyrians with the Phœnicians, and that by the Isthmus of Suez and the Red Sea, through which the Phœnicians traded with the Egyptians and the people of India and Ceylon. But wherever commerce opens new routes, there civilization and the arts follow; and now a still more happy result, the spread of the Gospel, will be obtained, without which there can be no true civilization and refinement. What a vast field for missionary enterprise is opened by these commercial expeditions! Access is thus gained at once to Central Asia, the countries so celebrated in holy writ, Syria, Chaldea, Mesopotamia, Persia, &c., to say nothing of the greater facility to penetrate into Arabia in one direction, and Northern India and Tartary in another.

POLITICAL ABOLITIONISM.

Despite the professions of some of the abolition organs and leaders, abolitionists are formally assuming the attitude of a political party. Some of them try to find a reason, after the fact, for this course, in the violence of southern feeling, and the language to which this has given rise. But we believe it will be found, on inquiry, that the fashion of questioning candidates for the state and national legislatures, and for office in the gift of the people, by abolition committees and societies, was a spontaneous movement, and a result of that restless desire for notoriety and for meddling in every transaction, whether it be private or public, political or religious, which so eminently characterizes abolitionism. It was not to be expected that they who, without apology and in disregard of the decencies of life, so habitually denounced the professor in his chair, and the preacher in his pulpit, and accused them by name, harshly and causelessly, of crimes which the slightest inquiry would have shown to be without foundation, would keep aloof from the field of politics, in which they could with so much freedom indulge in their favourite propensities and practices. Accordingly, we find them, with their usual haste and intemperance, exacting implied pledges from candidates for office and the people's suffrages, by subjecting them to a series of categories, the answers to which, if aught unfavourable to their (the abolitionists') views, are treated with a full measure of denunciatory slang and abuse.

In introducing the subject at this time, our object is not to reason with the political pseudo-philanthropists who call themselves abolitionists. That would be a hopeless task, considering the frame of mind of the persons to be appealed to. Our intention is to point out briefly the *mistake* any political party commits by alliance, open or implied, with abolitionists. By making a great noise with their itinerant orators, much boasting in their papers, of large and over-rated estimates of their numbers, they have, in some places, contrived to impose on the eager politician, and have persuaded him that they could exert an influence at the polls which might turn the election in his favour. They who have been weak enough to give in to this lure, have very deservedly suffered defeat and its attendant mortifications, increased in the present instance by the conviction that they had been manœuvring, under the banner of benevolence, with all their petty arts, to advance their own selfish ends.

If any thing additional be required to render abolitionism odious, it is the giving it a political aspect and bearing. The party antagonist to that with which it sides, will then, in what it conceives to be a spirit of self-defence, dwell on and amplify and exaggerate its disagreeable features, and fix indelibly on the minds of a large and influential, if not the major portion of the people, a disgust at its doctrines and alleged results. The moment, and we believe it to have passed, in which abolitionists form a political party, or succeed in giving their peculiarities to any other pre-existent party, that moment they abandon their assumed platform of philanthropy and disinterestedness, and lay themselves open, and are vulnerable to the common shafts of party warfare: they are enlisted for a campaign in which office and emolument are the coveted spoils, and principles of secondary moment.

A union of any of the great political parties of the country with abolitionism, could only be productive of mortification to the true patriot and, happily, disappointment to the parties in action. The abolitionists, before an election, challenge the candidates for their opinion on sundry points, which these latter, as good citizens who have studied ever so little the constitution and laws under which they live, are supposed to have formed their opinions on, without abolition instruction, dictation or interference. Some of the questioned persons, however, have replied, as dutiful bodies, fearful of the abolition lash held over them, and have been rewarded by being allowed, by their constituents—to stay at home. Others, with more independence and self-respect, and yet as strong a love for universal freedom as their questioners, have either replied in general terms of mere civility, or rebuked the impertinent and implied dictation, wisely believing that they could best benefit a great philanthropic cause by going into the national or state councils untrammelled by pledges, and *free themselves*, to devise and carry out the best measures *for the freedom of others*. These latter, whom we may call independents, have been subjected to the customary tax by abolitionists, in their having been reviled in good set terms as pro-slavery men, friends of man-stealers, pirates, &c. But in return they have been elected by their fellow citizens to the office which they coveted.

In Maine, where abolitionism was said to be so strong, Mr. Fairfield, who set its followers at defiance, was elected Governor, over his competitor, the then incumbent, Mr. Kent, who gave them an answer to their heart's content. In Pennsylvania, their implied friend Mr. Ritner, aided by their avowed friend Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, lost his election. Other instances have been recorded, within the last year, of the discomfiture of the abolitionists, whenever they have attempted a rally on political ground. They are more competent to cause failure and create confusion among the party which coquets with them, than to injure that party against which they are in hostile array. Like the attendants on an Asiatic army, they swell its numbers, but give no aid in battle, and only increase the confusion and disasters of defeat.

The demonstration which they made on this city at the last election, is no bad evidence of their real weakness, contrasted with their noise and vaporings. A so called independent ticket was gotten up, on which were the names of some known abolitionists, and yet, although an appeal was made in its favour on other popular grounds, it had but a few hundred votes in all the wards. On the score then of mere selfishness, it will be found bad policy in any candidate for office, and still more an incumbent of one, to truckle to these self-styled philanthropists, under an idea that they can influence his political destiny. If he be mean enough to make concessions and give pledges for himself privately, in advance of the election, in order to secure a few hundred votes, he must expect, when once a knowledge of his meanness has transpired, that he will at the next earliest opportunity, receive a practical rebuke from the members of his own party, who do not choose to be thus indirectly dictated to by a small and factious minority.

If abolitionists, as a body, indicate their preference for political candidates, they compel those who regard their measures as hostile to social order, to religion, and the constitution, to take ground as anti-abolitionists, and to form a party whose measures, though shaped for the public good, will certainly not be the best calculated to advance what may be intrinsically benevolent and proper in abolitionism. The pure and the impure are joined together, freedom of action asked for one class is closely knit with slavery of opinion forced on another by abolitionists, and hence the ascendant party must for awhile reject these discordant, though temporarily united principles, until it can make its own selection, and begin the work of benevolence anew.

Mr. Matthias, in consequence of bad health, was under the necessity of resigning his agency for the Young Men's Colonization Society, and is now engaged in the Methodist Book Concern, New-York.

ELECTION OF MAYOR.

Major Isaac Roach was this (October 16,) morning elected by the Councils, Mayor of this city, by a vote of eighteen to fourteen. Mr. Roach, says the National Gazette, is an urbane and enlightened gentleman, with a true appreciation of the dignity and responsibilities of his station, and combines the honour and courage of the soldier with the qualifications of the citizen.

Mr. John S. Warner was chosen, at the same meeting, Agent of the Girard Estate.

The following is the vote given for Mayor at the Joint Meeting of Councils on Tuesday.

SELECT COUNCIL.

For Roach—Messrs. Chandler, Dunlap, Handy, Rowland, Tiers, Weigand, Williams—7.

For Swift—Messrs. Elliott, Lewis, Meredith, Sharswood—4.

COMMON COUNCIL.

For Roach—Messrs. Andrews, Crissy, Ferguson, Fling, Lex, Matthews, Pennington, Rawle, Taylor, Thackara, Wetherill—11.

For Swift—Messrs. Connor, Hand, Hutchinson, Lindsay, Morris, Thomason, Wier, Winebrener—8.

For John C. Montgomery—Lancaster—1.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE MERCHANTS.

We are happy to learn that the recent heavy rains in the interior have filled the *supplies* of the canals, and thus enabled the forwarding merchants to transport merchandize to the west with all former facility and safety. Fortunately, this has occurred early enough to allow of the transmission of a great quantity of goods, and we are assured that every exertion will be made to insure the earliest delivery of the goods at the point of destination.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The Watchman of the South, comes to us in an enlarged and improved form. We are gratified to learn that it is well supported by a large subscription list. The talents, zeal and fidelity of its editor, deserve the confidence of the churches. May his success in doing good be commensurate with his exertions.

REMOVAL OF THE POTTAWATAMIES.

The following account of the gathering of the Pottawatamy tribe of Indians for removal furnishes an interesting picture of frontier scenes. It is from the Logansport (Indiana) Telegraph of the 15th ultimo:

A small military force left Logansport on Wednesday, the 29th August, and having been reinforced on the route, reached the Indian Chapel on Twin Lakes, in Marshall county, about 11 o'clock on Thursday. Here the principal chiefs, with several other Indians, were found, and surrounded, to prevent their escape. General Tipton then held a council with those present, and four chiefs, appearing somewhat refractory, were taken and placed under guard in one of the rooms of the building which had been occupied as a chapel. The Indians present were then told that they must prepare to emigrate—that in three days they must be ready to go west; that they need not hope to remain on the lands which they occupied, for they would be compelled to leave them. They were further told that wagons would be provided to convey their furniture and utensils into camp, to be carried for them to their homes in the west; that their cornfields should be appraised by disinterested persons, and that they (the Indians) should receive the amount of their valuation; that the Government would furnish them with provisions and clothing, and farming utensils for the term of one year from and after their arrival upon the lands assigned to them beyond the Mississippi; that they would not again be compelled to remove, and that the government would protect them in their new homes.

Parties of dragoons were then despatched in different directions, with orders to bring the various bands of Indians into camp. The dragoons were also ordered to treat the Indians kindly, to preserve their moveable property, and to burn their wigwams.

These orders were executed in a summary manner, and the business of collecting the Indians progressed with a rapidity which seemed to astonish those who undertook it. Such was the activity displayed, that on Monday, the 3d of September, there were in the encampment about eight hundred Indians, apparently (with a few exceptions) satisfied with the prospect of immediate emigration.

The encampment occupied a space about one hundred yards square upon the banks of the Twin Lakes. This area was almost completely filled with Indian tents, ponies, pigs, public officers, dogs, cats, sentinels, wagons, &c. Throughout the whole proceedings great decision, energy, and activity were displayed, accompanied by every little, if any, cruelty—this is, viewing the whole as a matter of national policy.

The Annual Commencement of the Columbian College, held in Washington city on Wednesday last attracted, deservedly, a large share of public attention. Besides the President, Mr. Secretary Woodbury, and the Attorney General, a large number of the clergy, distinguished strangers and citizens, were present.

The performances were of a high order, evincing in the young gentlemen the possession of a thorough education, and displaying a maturity of thought, resources of illustration and of elocution, not surpassed, if often equalled, in our oldest and most approved institutions.

The following is the order of exercises:

Music.

Prayer—by the President.

By candidates for the first degree in the arts and sciences:

1. Passing the Rubicon, Oration, by E. M. Chapin, College Hill, D. C.
2. The Olive Branch, Oration, by J. H. Fox, King William, Va.
3. The "Old Dominion," Oration, by J. C. Hamner, Buckingham, Va.

Music.

4. Superstition better than Apathy, Oration, by T. D. Herndon, Fauquier, Va.
5. Inspired Truth, Oration, by T. D. Hoover, Washington.
6. Influence of Excitement, Oration, by M. W. Leland, New York.
7. Ultimate Triumph of Republican Principles, Oration, by R. M. Noxon, Edenton, N. C.

Music.

8. The Power of Individual Minds, Oration, by R. Ould, Jr. Georgetown, D. C.
9. The Love of Fame, Oration, by O. Porter, Boston, Mass.
10. The Claims of Science, Oration, by D. R. Russell, Georgetown, D. C.

Music.

11. Responsibility of Reviews, Oration, by J. N. Schoolfield, Portsmouth, Va.
12. The Practical Scholar, Oration, by C. H. Smoot, Washington.
13. Influence of Fortune in our estimate of Character, Oration, by T. W. Sydner, Richmond, Va.

Music.

14. Mother, Oration, by H. H. Tucker, Philadelphia.
15. Pocahontas, a Poem, by A. J. Chaplin, Wellington, Connecticut.

Music.

Conferring of Degrees.

Benediction.

The degree of A. B. was conferred upon the graduating class; of A. M. in course, upon F. G. Brown, Massachusetts, Wm. V. H. Brown, and S. C. Smoot, D. C. The honorary A. M. upon the Rev. E. W. Dickinson, of Massachusetts.

We perceive by the Boston papers, that Mr. Combe has commenced in that city his course of lectures upon the functions of the brain. The Boston Journal, after noticing the prefatory remarks of the lecture, gives the following hasty summary of the rest of the opening lecture:

"After these prefatory remarks, he entered upon the exposition of the principles of phrenology. He alluded to the opposition which great discoveries in science were compelled to encounter, when presented to the world. He then urged various reasons for believing that the brain was the organ of the mind, the mind itself being unknown to us only as it manifested itself through the brain. He described the effects produced on the mind by the use of ardent spirits or opium—of swooning, caused by the rush of blood to the head, and adduced several positive facts, showing that insensibility was caused by pressure on the brain. He then undertook to show that if the brain was the organ of the mind, it was not a single organ, but a congeries of organs, and urged various arguments in proof of this principle, as analogy—the double column of the spinal marrow, one being devoted to motion, the other to sensation—the unequal development of the mental faculties in the infant—the partiality of genius—the phenomenon of dreaming—mono-mania—partial idiocy, &c. He also showed that the opinion that the brain contains a plurality of organs was not of modern origin, but had been entertained by philosophers in remote ages.

Mr. Combe stated that his next lecture would refer to the question whether the size and condition of the brain would influence the manifestations of mind."

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

VALUE OF THE POUND STERLING.

Messrs. Isaac Carow, D. Lord, Jr. and J. P. Hall, being appointed referees on a case wherein it became necessary to determine the legal value of the pound sterling, have decided that the said legal value, not regarding the fluctuations of exchange, is four dollars, eighty-five cents and eight mills. The decision is founded upon the act of June, 1834, entitled "an act regulating the value of certain gold coins within the United States," by which it is declared that the gold coins of Great Britain, not less than twenty-two carats fine, shall pass current as money in the United States, by weight, at the rate of ninety-four cents and eight mills to the pennyweight. The lawful weight of the sovereign, or pound sterling, according to the decision of these referees, is 5 pennyweights, 3 grains, and a fraction which is designated as 5 mi.—but what the abbreviation stands for we do not know. In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated May 5th, 1838, the weight of the sovereign is stated to be 113 grains and 18 twelve-hundred-and-fourth parts of a grain, of pure gold; and its value, according to the mint valuation of the United States, four dollars, eighty-seven cents, and seven hundred-and-twentieth parts of a cent.

EXECUTION.

The Charlottesville (Va.) Advocate of the 3d instant, states that the two negroes, Lucinda and Andrew, lately convicted in Bath county, of the murder of Mr. Mayse's children, were executed, agreeably to their sentence, at the Warm Springs, on the 24th ultimo. A gentleman who was present states that they persisted to the last, in denying all agency in the murders. It is also stated, that the girl, on whose testimony chiefly those slaves were convicted, has since her acquittal confessed that she alone committed the murders—but if this be the fact, it is presumed but little reliance could be placed in such confession, as from her size and tender age, there is little probability that she could have perpetrated the horrid acts—besides there was abundant other circumstantial evidence to warrant the conviction, independent of the girl's statement on the trial.

To the Editor of the "Baltimore American."

Gentlemen,—Permit me to address you through the columns of the U. S. Gazette, that I may thank you for the favorable notice you were pleased to take of an article which appeared in the Gazette about a month since, on the subject of the employment of boys in our Navy and on board the merchant vessels, and to call to your recollection the great interest taken in the matter by one of the distinguished sons of Maryland, the late senator Goldsborough. This gentleman clearly saw the vast importance to the country of the passage of a bill by Congress, *requiring* our merchants to carry boys in their ships, and reported a bill to that effect, which would ere this have become a law, had he not been called from amongst us by that Wise Dispenser of all things. There is no denying the fact, that our country is at this time almost without *native* seamen. This great and growing national evil cannot be remedied unless our commercial marine and Navy carry boys. If the press would speak out on this subject, some one might be found in the Senate or House of Representatives who would urge through the bill commenced by the late Hon. Senator Goldsborough, of Maryland.

McKIM.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

DEATH OF THE HON. NATHAN SANFORD.

Our obituary column announces the decease of this distinguished gentleman, at his residence in Flushing, Long Island, yesterday at the age of 61 years. Few men have received more frequent testimonials of public confidence, and it is proper to give a more extended notice of his death than its mere announcement in the usual daily record of mortality.

Mr. Sanford began his career in the city of New York, as a practising lawyer. He was soon after appointed district attorney of the United States, and in that office acquired a handsome fortune. Engaging in political life he was several times a member of the State Senate, but afterwards withdrew from active politics, and succeeded Chancellor Kent, being the first who held that office under the new constitution, entering upon its duties on the 1st of August 1823. A few years afterward he resigned on account of ill health, and shortly afterward accepted the appointment of Senator in the Senate of the United States. In this situation he served but one term, and then withdrew entirely from public life to his princely residence at Flushing, where he has since remained in close retirement.

While on the bench of the Chancery Court he acquitted himself very much to the satisfaction of the bar, and received from its members the compliment of a parting address. Although not distinguished by remarkable professional acquirements, he was attentive and diligent in the performance of his duties, courteous in his demeanor, orderly and punctual in his business engagements, and correct in his decisions—as is shown by the small proportion of them that were reversed on appeal by the Court of Errors. In private life he was noticed for the elegance of his manners and his winning urbanity of deportment.

MUSIC.

The people of the Canton de Vaud are said to be very little sensible to music in comparison with those of the German cantons. A few years since, a German professor of music conceived the idea of attempting to introduce a national spirit on this subject, and devoted himself exclusively to the object. He traversed this canton, literally as a *missionary of music*. He assembled the principal people of the villages, persuaded them of the importance of the object, and succeeded in inducing large numbers to acquire some knowledge of the art as an innocent means of social amusement, as well as to improve the church music. He then gave a course of ten lessons in the elements of music, in which he did not pretend to form musicians, either in theory or practice, but merely to enable his pupils to read musical notes, and to commence a course of mutual instruction and practice, and yet so simple as to be comprehended by all. The effect of this plan, and the zeal and perseverance of the teacher were such, that wherever he went, young and old, rich and poor, crowded to his lessons, and a degree of enthusiasm was awakened for music, and especially for national music, which is rarely excited by subjects of so peaceful a nature. As one result of these measures an obvious improvement took place in the music of the churches. Another, which promises to be of a permanent nature, is a conviction of the importance of thorough instruction in vocal music as a branch of common school education. As another natural result all who were induced to take interest in this subject were led to relinquish to a considerable extent, improper amusements, and in some villages, a very great reform was accomplished in the habits of the young men.

The history of vocal music in a village of German Switzerland, will serve as an example of the effect of individual effort in a limited sphere. A new pastor found a divided, unfriendly parish. He heard a peasant girl in his neighborhood singing. He called her to him daily, and taught her songs and hymns of a better character. She asked permission to bring a companion. Others soon petitioned for instruction, and at length, nearly all the youth of the parish united themselves in circles for this purpose. Their interest and their confidence were established in him, and his public ministrations, by this evidence of affection on his part. The young men abandoned their drinking houses and debasing pleasures.—*Chr. Register.*

THE ABDUCTION AND ROBBERY CASE.

Barney Corse, Isaac T. Hopper, Daniel Ruggles, J. S. Gibbons, and Henry Clarke, have been indicted by the Grand Jury of New York, for being concerned in the abduction of Mr. Darg's slave, and the slave himself has been indicted for the robbery. Gibbons and Hopper have been arrested and held to bail in 3000 dollars each. The other parties, except Clarke, who has absconded, have also been held to bail. The following account of Mr. Gibbons' participation in the robbery, is given in a morning paper:

"The money was obtained from the slave, directly or indirectly, by Barney Corse, and Isaac T. Hopper, the latter of whom handed it to *his son in-law*, James Gibbons, and requested him to deposit it in the Bank of which he is a teller. The amount I think was something like 5000 dollars. Mr. G. deposited it, as directed. Mr. Darg was then informed, either by Barney Corse, or I. T. Hopper, of the fact, and the money was drawn out and paid over to him. This is all the *participation* that James Gibbons had in the *robbery of Mr. Darg*. But as the money passed through his hands, he was indicted, together with Barney Corse, Isaac T. Hopper, David Ruggles, Thomas Hughes and Henry Clarke, for the *abduction of Darg's slave and abetting him in committing the robbery*. Isaac T. Hopper was arrested, and likewise held to bail in 3000 dollars, and all the other parties are under bonds of 5000 dollars each."

General Summary.

Ephraim A. Foster, Esq. has been appointed by the Governor of the State of Tenessee to be a Senator in the Congress of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Felix Grundy. Mr. G.'s term expires on the 4th of March next. Mr. Foster had been already elected by the Legislature for the term of six years from the 4th of March next.

The Baltimore American states that the merchants of that city intend to address a memorial to the President of the United States, praying for the establishment of a line of government packets between this country and Chagres, with a view to the speedy transmission of intelligence, overland, to and from the Pacific.

The steamboat inspectors at Cincinnati, under the act of Congress, have condemned the boilers of several boats, and they consequently have discontinued running.

Warning to Steamboat Owners.—The steamboat Pilot at Mobile, has been fined $500, and the William Wallace seized, for breaches of the late law of Congress, relative to steamboats.

We regret to announce the death of Commander John Orde Creighton, on Saturday morning last, at the residence of his brother, near Sing Sing, New York.

The shipments of coal on the Schuylkill for the week ending on Thursday evening last, amounted to twenty six thousand six hundred and forty-three tons.

The difficulties between the boatmen and the coal dealers in the vicinity of Pottsville have been settled by the boatmen agreeing to take one dollar and thirty cents freight to this city. This early accommodation has prevented the interruption in the business to the extent which was feared.

Mississippi Crops.—The Manchester Whig of the 28th ultimo, remarks in reference to the prospect of a short crop in Yazoo:—

We know the proneness of people to complain about their crops, yet making allowance for all this, there is certainly much cause to apprehend that on the uplands not more than half a crop will be gathered. Upon the whole, the prospect on the uplands is really gloomy, and we sympathise with the planter who has labored in vain, and finds his hopes thus blasted by a bad season.

Louisiana.—It is pleasing to hear from all quarters, observes the St. Martinsville, La. Gazette of the 21st ult., that the crops of cane, cotton and corn will be unusually good this year. The late refreshing rain will have a very good effect upon the cane crop, though it has come rather late; the cane has however, one month more to grow and ripen before grinding time. Cotton is very fine and picking is going on rapidly. The season has been remarkably favorable, so far, and all that our planters may desire now, is good prices, good demand, and good money, which, we sincerely hope they will realize.

Raleigh, Oct. 10.—Cherokee Lands.—We learn from Charles L. Hinton, Esq. one of the Commissioners under whose superintendence and direction the sale of these lands took place last month, that the lands sold remarkably well, having averaged at least four times the state price. The amount of sales was about $370,000, one-eighth of which was paid down, and the balance well secured by bonds, which will constitute a handsome unappropriated fund, subject to the future disposition of the Legislature.

The annual exports of Sherry from Spain, according to the custom-house returns, is 28,627 butts, each containing 600 bottles; but as this is less than the amount professedly imported into England alone, it follows that some other article must be substituted for Sherry by the wine merchants. It would, indeed, be curious to know how much of the Sherry, for which 6s. a bottle is charged at inns, was ever imported from Spain.—*London paper.*

And if to the quantity sold in England, we add all that is passed off in this country for Sherry, it will appear that the 28,627 butts exported from Spain must have a marvellous faculty of self-multiplication.

A company has lately been formed in Texas for the purpose of opening a new road to Mexico, and supplying the inhabitants with clothing, which is very much wanted, in consequence of the French blockade. Merchandize to the value of fifty thousand dollars, is to be taken by the first expedition, which is to consist of two hundred and fifty men, under the command of Major Le Grand.

ATHENIAN INSTITUTE LECTURES.

The second course of Lectures before the Athenian Institute and Mercantile Library, will commence in the saloon of the Musical Fund, on the second Tuesday evening of November, and be continued on Tuesdays for the period of about four months.

Lectures will be delivered by the following named gentlemen:

Rev. Albert Barnes,	Dr. C. D. Meigs,
Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq.	Wm. B. Reed, Esq.
Edward E. Law, Esq.	Dr. J. Pancoast,
Joseph R. Chandler, Esq.	Professor Rogers,
Rev. Dr. Ducachet,	Wm. Rawle, Esq.
Dr. Mutter,	Rev. Mr. Todd,
John K. Kane, Esq.	Dr. George B. Wood,
Rev. Mr. Furness,	Rev. Dr. Babcock,
Thomas I. Wharton, Esq.	Judge Hopkinson.

Tickets for the entire course may be had at the Philadelphia Library, South Fifth Street, below Chesnut; at the store of Mr. Joseph Sill, No. 185 Chesnut street, and of Mr. H. Perkins, bookseller, adjoining the United States Bank.

The members of the Mercantile Library will procure their tickets of the Treasurer of their company.

Tickets for members of the Institute,	$4 00
Ditto for non-members,	$5 00
Ladies' Tickets,	$1 00

As the number of tickets to be sold is limited, members of the Institute and Mercantile Library who design to attend the lectures must apply early, to prevent disappointment.

Joseph Hopkinson, President.

N. Sargent, Secretary.

Poetry.

FAREWELL TO A RURAL RESIDENCE.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

How beautiful it stands,
Behind its elm tree's screen,
With pure and Attic cornice crowned,
All graceful and serene,
Most sweet, yet sad, it is,
Upon yon scene to gaze,
And list its inborn melody,
The voice of other days.

For there, as many a year
Its varied chart unrolled,
I hid me in those quiet shades,
And called the joys of old.
I called them, and they came,
Where vernal buds appeared,
Or where the vine-clad summer bower
Its temple roof upreared.

Or where the o'er-arching grove
Spread forth its copses green,
While eye-bright, and asclepias reared
Their untrained stalks between—
And the squirrel from the bough
Its broken nuts let fall,
And the merry, merry little birds,
Sang at his festival.

Yon old forsaken nests,
Returning spring shall cheer,
And thence the unfledged robin send
His greeting wild and clear,—
And from yon clustering vine,
That wreathes the casement round,
The humming bird's unresting wing
Send forth a whirring sound—

And where alternate springs
The lilac's purple spire,
Fast by its snowy sister's side,
Or where, with wings of fire,
The kingly oriole glancing went
Amid the foliage rare,
Shall many a group of children tread—
But mine will not be there.

Fain would I know what forms
The mastery here shall keep:
What mother in my nursery fair
Rock her young babes to sleep;—
Yet blessings on the hallowed spot,
Though here no more I stray,
And blessings on the stranger babes
Who in those halls shall play.

Heaven bless you too, my plants,
And every parent-bird,
That here, among the nested boughs,
Above its young hath stirred,—
I kiss your trunks ye ancient trees,
That often o'er my head
The blossoms of your flowery spring
In fragrant showers have shed.

Thou too, of changeful mood,
I thank thee, sounding stream,
That blent thine echo with my thought,
Or woke my musing dream,—
I kneel upon the verdant turf,
For sure my thanks are due,
To moss-cup, and to clover leaf,
That gave me draughts of dew.

To each perennial flower,
Old tenants of the spot,
The broad leafed lily of the vale,
And the meek forget-me-not—
To every daisy's dappled brow,
To every violet blue,
Thanks!—thanks!—may each returning year
Your changeless bloom renew.

Praise to our Father God—
High praise in solemn lay—
Alike for what his hand hath given,
And what it takes away—
And to some other loving heart
May all this beauty be
The dear retreat, the Eden-home,
It long hath been to me.

HARTFORD, Conn. Thursday, June 21st, 1838.

From the New York Observer.

DR. HUMPHREY'S THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION.

"*Education!* Thoughts on education! What new thoughts can any body have to offer, at this time of day, upon the most hackneyed subject in the world?" Very few, if any, perhaps; and what of that? It sometimes happens that in the rage for new thoughts and new plans and new patents, the *old* are repudiated; not because they have lost any of their intrinsic value, but to gratify the ever restless love of novelty, and to show how much wiser we are than all former generations. I am so far from being an enemy to *new* thoughts and plans for the intellectual and moral improvement of society, that I should be extremely glad to have more of them suggested to my own mind than I fear are ever likely to be; and I could easily name individuals now on the stage, whose writings and labours in the various departments of education entitle them richly to the gratitude of their country. The mere *newness* of any thing, however, does not prove that it ought to be received and adopted; nor its *oldness* that it ought to be rejected. A new house may be vastly handsomer than the old one, which was pulled down to make room for it, and yet not be half so convenient or durable. And if some new and showy style of architecture were to come into general favor, to the exclusion, for a time, of both the Grecian and Gothic orders, because they are so old fashioned, would that prove the new to be either more solid or more beautiful?

Homer is a very old poet. In English literature, Shakspeare and Milton are old writers, and the poetry of the Bible is older than the Iliad itself; but are all these cast into the shade by the new pica and gilt binding of the nineteenth century? With me, I confess, (as is wont to be the case with men of stereotyped notions) it is rather a recommendation to any thing than the contrary, that it is time-worn. One thing which I have learned, or at least which I have seemed to myself to have learned, is, that the most valuable thoughts on every subject are likely to be the most current; and that whatever is common-place, has become so on account of its conveying some sentiment of peculiar interest or importance. What can be more perfectly thread-bare than the couplet,

"'Tis education forms the common mind—
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined?"—

And what other reason can be assigned for its being worn out, but that it is so striking and so true? At the same time, no one whose opinion is entitled to any regard, will pretend to say that all the improvements have been made, in any branch of education, which are to be hoped for. To whatever quarter we turn our eyes, a wide field is yet open before us.

In regard to the thoughts which I propose to offer on the subject, I shall not trouble myself to inquire whether they are *old* or *new*, and for two reasons. In the first place, it would often be impossible for me to tell whether I have derived them from books or from observation and reflection; and in the next place, I am sure the main question with the patrons of the Observer will be, not whether the suggestions were ever made before, but whether they are worth being read and remembered. As the institution with which I am connected has paramount claims to my time and strength, and as I have sketched no outline of these papers, I cannot foresee how often they will appear, to what topics they will be chiefly confined, or how much space they will occupy. Nothing like system and fulness of discussion will be attempted. Some points I shall, in all probability, pass over entirely. Others will be merely glanced at, and upon others more time and thought will be bestowed. In every attempt of this sort, first principles are entitled to a good share of attention; family and popular education put in their respective claims; and in the present instance it will probably be expected from the position which I occupy, that I should devote more time to our higher seminaries of learning, than to any other branch of the subject.

I hardly know of a general term so comprehensive as

EDUCATION.

It is much more so than law or politics—than government or religion. Very few seem to be aware how much it means—how many things it includes. What is ordinarily called a *good* education, a *fine* education, a *finished* education, and the like, may be extremely defective in many important respects. It may not have been commenced early enough in the nursery. It may have been subsequently neglected or badly conducted in the family. It may have regarded the child mainly as an intellectual and social being, taking little cognizance of the conscience or the heart. It may have left the will unsubdued, and all the unruly passions without any adequate restraint. A person who has no aims beyond the farm, or the mechanic's shop, is said to be well educated when he can read and write and use figures well; when he knows how to cultivate the land, or has been faithfully initiated into the mysteries of his trade; although he may never have been taught to "fear God and keep his commandments." It is said of a school master, an engineer, a merchant, a lawyer, a physician, a clergyman, a professor, or a statesman, that he is well educated, when he has enjoyed good advantages in the schools, and is thoroughly acquainted with his business or profession. How strange would it sound for any body to deny that Voltaire and Rousseau, that Hume and Gibbon were well educated men! And yet there must have been some great deficiency in their early training, or they must have been extremely unteachable on some most important points.

You shall take a young man of good talents and studious habits, and give him the best advantages to expand and enrich his mind with science and literature, and almost every body will exclaim, 'What a finished education!' without stopping to inquire whether any pains have been taken to imbue his mind with the fear of the Lord, which is 'the beginning of wisdom and knowledge.' Let this last be superadded to liberal attainments, and good men will pronounce his education complete, although his health may have been so much neglected as to consign him to an early grave.

The great thing in education, as well as in architecture, is *symmetry*. Justness of proportion must be studied and maintained between the physical, intellectual and moral constituents of our nature, in the one case, as well as between the columns, friezes, capitals and porticoes in the other. As the ideal perfection of an Apollo consists in the perfection of every limb and muscle, and in the exact proportion of each to each and to the whole body, so it is in education. What we want, is a sound and cultivated mind, in a sound and healthy body; both being brought under the entire control of an enlightened conscience and a good heart. A perfect education is not perhaps ever to be hoped for in the present world. But we can conceive what it would be, and the conception may be of use to us. It would secure the highest attainable degree of physical energy, health and longevity, by a proper course of training from infancy to manhood. It would prescribe to the scholar enough of air and exercise to give him solid muscular stamina, a full chest and strong arterial action—just enough to keep all the vital energies in full play, and to preserve the healthy ministration of all the bodily functions. It would begin to enlighten, expand and strengthen the mind of the child, at the right moment—would pour in knowledge just as fast as it could be received and treasured up, and no faster—would assist it just enough to overcome difficulties, and not an ounce too much—would arrange the whole course of studies so as to adapt them in the best possible manner to the age, taste and capacities of the learner—would so adjust all parts of the system as to do justice to every faculty and to preserve a perfect equilibrium and harmony of action throughout—so, in fine, as to train up the intellect to the highest strength and maturity of which it is susceptible, and to enrich it with the greatest amount and variety of useful knowledge. In the mean time, the heart, the conscience and the affections would never be lost sight of for a single moment; but every thing would be done which it is possible to do, to check the wayward propensities of the child—to guard him against temptation—to inspire him with the fear and love of God, and to nurture up to their full maturity all the moral faculties of the soul.

Something like this would be a *perfect* education. And although it may never be realized, even in the millennium, there is a great deal yet to be learned, both in the science and the art of training up the youthful generations that will tread upon our ashes.

NURSERIES FOR HEAVEN.

In the north of Ireland stands an old family mansion, the proprietor of which is well known for his generous deeds. Early one summer morning, in the year 1836, I passed that way and called, and was received with true Irish hospitality. After breakfast, my host said, "Now, Mr. ——, I will give you some work: follow me." I arose and followed, and soon found myself in a large room, in which were gardeners, masons, carpenters, painters, &c., to the number of about one hundred and twenty; who were all employed in enlarging the house and improving the gardens. They had been collected at the sound of the bell for morning prayers. I read and prayed, and gave them a word of counsel and encouragement. The whole time of service was one quarter of an hour. Of course, the men were in their working dress, and a most interesting sight it was; for I saw many of them using their shirt sleeves, instead of pocket handkerchiefs, to wipe away their tears.

After we retired, I asked my friend if that was his practice every day. "Yes," said he, "every day, and every thing goes on the better for it. We have been engaged in these buildings upwards of a year, and we have never missed one morning; either myself or our curate, or some other minister has officiated." "And what are the advantages connected with it?" I inquired. "O," said he, "there are many, but the following are very evident: In the first place, some of the men have become religious. Two of the poor fellows lately died, who gave us every satisfaction we could wish that they were prepared for heaven. We often visited them in their affliction, and heard them bless God that they ever came to work at 'the hall;' for their minds were first impressed at the morning service." I said, "This is a rich reward for the time thus spent." "Yes," he replied, "it is a rich reward; but even apart from this, I am no loser, nor will any man be who is seeking to improve the temporal and spiritual condition of his people, for it promotes sobriety, by which they save more for their families; it makes them more careful of their time; and, besides, they always seem happy, for they consider me as their friend, as well as their employer."

I expressed my hope that he would keep building at the same rate for seven years to come; for by it his house became a large "nursery for heaven."

The following summer I visited the south of England, and took up my abode for a night in the house of a pious manufacturer. A little before ten the next morning, he said to me, "Would you like to see the works?" "Yes." So we walked down, and as soon as we entered a signal was given, and men, women and children hastened into the "long room." Some sat, others stood, and when they were all assembled a Bible was presented to me, with a request that I would perform divine service, to which I consented. The strange and unexpected scene for a moment overcame me, and I was much affected. In conversing about it afterwards with the proprietor, I said, "You took me quite by surprise, sir." "Yes," said he, "I intended to do so. It is not usual for such services to be held in factories, and I was almost driven to it from necessity." "Indeed," said I, "how could that be?" "I will tell you. I had some very clever workmen who were much addicted to drunkenness, and other vices which usually accompany drunkenness. They were a great curse to the factory, as they were not only destroying themselves, but poisoning others. It grieved me a good deal, and I adopted various plans to reform them; but all in vain. It is true I could have discharged them; but I did not like to do that on account of their families. At last I thought I would try another plan, so I determined on that you have seen this morning, and God has blessed it. The men are reformed, and I have peace; and if my experience goes for any thing, I would recommend the plan to every manufacturer in the world."

Now I wish to see what this gentleman has tried, and found so beneficial, universally adopted; and were this done, I have no doubt but it would quickly convert many a manufactory into a "nursery for heaven."

AGRICULTURAL.

THE WHEAT MAGGOT.

Mr. Twynham, of Whitchurch, says, that he first observed the wheat maggot, which has this season committed such general havoc, in the year 1828, when it occasioned a deficiency of produce, in Hampshire, to the amount of one-fourth of the crop; and that it has prevailed in a small degree during two or three subsequent years, but nothing in comparison with the numbers now apparent, the havoc appearing to exceed that of 1828, with this counteracting circumstance, that the ears of wheat this year are much better formed and thicker set, and would, but for this unfortunate casualty, have yielded much more abundantly than for many years past. This maggot is produced by a small fly, of a reddish yellow body, with fawn-coloured wings. The moment the stem of wheat is cracked by the bursting ear, and long before it is fairly out, swarms of these flies settle on it, and may be seen of an evening (at which time they are most busy) completely covering the exposed part, and introducing from their body a long tube, about the size of a fine hair, into the capsula, or, as commonly termed, the "chess" of the ears where the blossom of the wheat is forming; through this tube, I imagine, the eggs from which the maggot is produced are deposited—certain it is, that in about 10 days, from the time these flies are thus adhering to the ear, the maggots begin to show themselves. It will be observed, that one side of the ear is much more affected than the other, which is accounted for by its bursting the straw laterally, the other side being covered by the flag, until the first part has made its appearance several days; hence the part first exposed, and on which the fly immediately settles, being filled full of eggs, and consequently maggots, is most injured; for, as in the nut, these insects, do not travel from one kernel to another, as a close inspection of the ear will prove; fine full-sized corns being found in the middle of the ear while others are destroyed above and below. By the time the whole ear is fairly through, which, in a season like the present, frequently takes a week to accomplish, the fly has done its worst, its eggs are exhausted, and hence the immunity of the one side from mischief.

From the Raleigh Star.

CULTURE OF THE MULBERRY TREE.

We are much gratified to perceive that those who have taken the lead in this business, are beginning to reap a rich reward for their enterprise and industry. In some of the northern states the experiment has been made, and the result proves satisfactorily that the sik culture in this country is not only practicable, but may become highly profitable; and many are turning their attention to it. This has caused a great demand for the mulberry tree. Heavy orders from the north have been received in this state. The editor of this paper is authorized to contract for twenty or thirty thousand for a gentleman in Philadelphia. Sales of the Morus Multicaulis, to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars, have been made in Philadelphia the present season. The produce of an investment of 400 dollars, made by a gentleman in Monmouth, N. J. last spring, brought $3,000, after retaining stock enough for the next season. Another, on an investment of $109 05, made at the same time, received $3,000. Prince & Lovegood, of Flushing, Long Island, have realized from their sales the present year, a clear profit of $25,000; and three young ladies, sisters, in the same township, have made $3,000 on silk manufactured within their own domicil, from worms raised by their own care. Will not this stimulate the fair daughters of North Carolina?

The Portsmouth Times states that lower Virginia is up with the foremost in the culture of the mulberry, but that one-tenth of the demand for cuttings, in that neighborhood, cannot be supplied. Some of the patriotic and enterprising citizens of the eastern section of North Carolina, it gives us pleasure to state, have likewise embarked with praiseworthy spirit and activity in this new enterprise.

We invite attention to the following extract from a letter written by the Rev. Sidney Weller to the editor, dated Sept. 14, 1838. This gentleman is extensively engaged in the culture of the mulberry; and his experience on this subject entitles his opinions to consideration.

BRINKLEYSVILLE, Halifax Co. N. C., September 14, 1838.

"It affords me, I trust, as much pleasure to reflect that I have contributed my mite to foster and promote a great state and national branch of new enterprise and source of industry and wealth, as to think of the very handsome pecuniary emolument I have realized. Would to heaven our state legislature would open their eyes this winter to the importance of giving a speedy impulse to the silk culture in our state, by an act to offer state premiums, as some northern states have done. I should regret that the northern states should far outstrip the southern, or our state in particular; which I am confident is as well (if not better) fitted by climate and soil for silk culture as any state in the Union, not to say any part of the world.

"The Multicaulis, (now considered by all competent to judge) the best kind of mulberry in our country for silk culture, grows much more luxuriantly (as I have proved) in our state than at the north; and grown with us is found better for propagation; as gentlemen in Virginia who purchased from me, and at the northern nurseries, have fully proved.

"A gentleman from Philadelphia, who engaged most of my stock lately, assured me he could have procured cheaper at the north; but from trial of some he purchased from me last year, he considered mine better for propagation. From inspection of the various establishments in our country, the same gentleman said he had seen no trees as large as my original ones; or, in particular he said, trees of mine were twice as large as the original one at Baltimore, the first brought into our country, from which mine had sprung. If our legislature should appreciate the great advantage to our state of putting her "*ahead*" in the silk culture, we may confidently anticipate that in a few years only, this culture will take the place of cotton—now scarcely paying the cost of raising."

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

ADVANTAGES OF STEAM.—The advantages to our manufactures and trade, in facilitating the transmission of goods and intelligence, cheapening the cost of the interchange of commodities and quickening the rate, bringing distant places near, and rendering the treasures of remote countries more accessible—are obvious enough, and can be easily appreciated. But there are higher considerations than the mere commercial advantages growing out of increased facilities for intercourse between nations. Free intercourse between different countries is eminently calculated to remove those national prejudices and animosities without which war could not flourish. The friendships and connections of commercial relations, which would be formed to nations which had been some time at peace, and had easy access to each other, and throughout each country, by steam navigation and rail-ways, would be a powerful barrier against the ambitious or selfish projects of those political or military adventurers, whose ends lead them to plunge two nations into the horrors of war. That community of feeling which would be generated by a knowledge of the true interests of nations, would be strengthened by the associations of those who had stood in the sacred relation of host and guest—who had experienced each other's courtesy and hospitality—shared the same pleasures—sat at the same board. Facility of intercourse would greatly multiply and increase those kindly sympathies, and foster those feelings of brotherhood among nations. The steam engine is—and when each country is intersected with rail-roads, will be much more—a powerful means of increasing those ties of friendship and commercial interest; and assuredly, along with other causes, will hasten the happy period which one may look for without being deemed a visionary, when it shall be felt that the human race are indeed of "one brotherhood"—when "swords shall be turned into ploughshares, and spears into pruning hooks"—"when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

ANTHRACITE COAL.—An experiment was made a few days since, on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, relative to the use of anthracite coal for railway travelling. It is said to have succeeded, and that no difficulty was found either with the tubes or getting up the fire. The fuel burned nearly without dust from the chimney, and entirely without smoke. The price of coke, it seems, has lately advanced considerably on account of its being wanted for railway consumption; it is alleged that if anthracite be found to be generally applicable, that a saving of 30 to 40 per cent. in cost and quantity will be effected.

PADDLE BOARDS.—It appears from the report of the commission of railways in Ireland, that great mistakes have been made in the size of the paddle boards. Their area has been successively reduced from about 12 feet to 8 feet, and the speed of the vessel has been as successively increased. But what is still more remarkable, the tremulous motion was reduced at the same time. The maximum effect was something above 6 feet.

Mr. J. Duncan, watchmaker, at Glenluce, has lately constructed a small steam-engine, on the high-pressure principle, the novelty of which consists in the steam acting twice in the cylinder before it escapes into the atmosphere, by which there is a saving of half the fuel and half the water which a common engine of the same power would require. By the application of the air-pump and condenser, it can work on the low-pressure with the same saving. Some scientific men, who have seen the plan, think it admirably adapted for locomotive engines, or for vessels making long voyages.

RAILWAY SIGNAL.—We have recently had an opportunity of inspecting a railway signal erected at the Grand Junction station, Birmingham, which, from its great simplicity and the unerring certainty with which it conveys the requisite information, as to the state of the points, to the drivers of locomotive engines, both by night and day, appears to be an invention highly important, not only to the proprietors of rail-roads, but to the public generally, as it will greatly tend to prevent those accidents which have occasionally occurred in consequence of the points (or shunts, as they are called) being left in a wrong position. The invention consists of two discs, about two feet in diameter, placed at right angles, surmounted by a lantern showing four lights, but of three distinct colours—namely, two red, one blue, and one white; the discs are painted to correspond. This apparatus is firmly attached to the top of the eccentric shaft employed in moving the points, and consequently turns with it, with unerring certainty, and can be seen at a great distance, affording the engine-men or drivers ample time to govern the trains according to circumstances.

MAGNETIC EXPERIMENT.—Professor Airey has, for some time past, been engaged in a series of experiments, having for their object to supply some means by which the variation of the compass on board steamers might be rectified. These experiments were undertaken at the request of the General Steam Company, and their fine ship the Rainbow has been placed for the purpose at the disposal of the professor. There having been good reason for believing that the plan suggested had been so far matured as to afford a fair prospect of practical success, the company made an excursion on Wednesday down the river in the Rainbow, in order to ascertain the working of the new system. For this purpose four compasses, besides those ordinarily appropriated to the ship's use, were placed on frames erected along the middle of the deck, and below each, at a depth varying according to circumstances, was a shallow deal case containing a magnet placed parallel to, and in different degrees of radiation from, the line of the keel. By these means the magnetic influence of the metal of the ship and engines has not only been ascertained in its precise extent, but rectified, so that the true bearing is seen with perfect accuracy. This was proved to the entire satisfaction of Professor Farraday, and other scientific gentlemen who were on board; and the discovery was as gratifying to them, as it cannot fail to be important in its consequences on steam navigation, whether undertaken for commercial or national objects.

CATHERWOOD'S PANORAMAS.—We have more than once expressed our admiration of the superb panoramic picture of Jerusalem, exhibited in this city by Mr. Catherwood; and we now take pleasure in copying the subjoined testimonial of its fidelity, given by one whose word will readily be taken by the public. We quote from the preface to the *eighth* edition of Mr. Stephen's "Incidents of Travel in Egypt, &c."

"As connected with the subject of his work, and believing that this community feels a deep interest in every thing relating to the Holy Land; and, moreover, in justice to one who eminently deserves it, the author would endeavour to direct the attention of the public to Mr. Catherwood's Panorama of Jerusalem. Mr. Catherwood passed eight years in the east, studying antiquities and architecture, and making drawings of the ruined temples, monuments, and cities of the Old World. The result of his labours is, that he has under his control large panoramas of Jerusalem, Thebes, Damascus, Baalbeck, Algiers, Carthage, and Athens. Mr. Catherwood is connected with Burford, of the great panoramas of Leicester Square, in London; and all his works are intended to succeed each other here and in that capital at regular intervals. He has commenced in this city with his Panorama of Jerusalem, and a large circular building, covering an area of nearly ten thousand square feet, has been erected for its exhibition. It was first exhibited at Burford's, and so great was the sensation created in London, that the first season it was visited by more than a hundred and forty thousand persons. It would be presumptuous in the author to pronounce upon the work of a regularly-educated artist, who resided in Jerusalem a long time, principally for the purpose of making this drawing; but he may be permitted to say, that to him it presents a vivid picture of the holy city; and he will add, what to his mind, is evidence of its correctness of detail, that, at the time of his visit there, he was so fortunate as to find in the hands of a missionary a lithographic map made by Mr. Catherwood from his drawing, with which he was in the habit of rambling about alone, and which he found a better guide to all the interesting localities than any he could procure in Jerusalem."

STEAMBOAT BEATEN IN SPEED.—M. Jobard, of Brussels (says the Nouvelliste,) has discovered a method, according to which it is asserted that the Straits of Calais may be crossed in eleven minutes, by means of a pyrotechnical composition, of which the chlorate of potash is the basis, but in a less proportion than in Congreve rockets. The whole apparatus consists in a boat, with the floating properties of the life-boat, long and narrow, crossed at its greater diameter by one or more iron tubes charged with the pyrotechnical composition. By applying fire to these tubes, the openings to which should pass beyond the stern of the boat, the reaction is stated to be such, that the boat will glide over the water with a swiftness never attained on any railway. The construction being upon the principle of the life-boat, the person embarking in it will run no other risk than that of getting a few momentary duckings, but will always rise again to the surface. The building of the boat will not cost more than about 1000 fr., and each voyage will require 100 francs worth of gunpowder.

A musical composer, named Fischer, has proposed the substitution of platina wires for those of steel or brass. It is (he says) more elastic and ductile, and the sounds produced by this metal are sweeter; air and damp do not act upon it, and as it combines with iron, cords might be made of a composition of the two which would present the advantages of each.

GLASS CLOTH.—We have been favoured with an inspection of a new and curious fabric, manufactured by Mr. Richard Baker, of Ossett, near Dewsbury. It is a web of glass cloth, which has a very splendid appearance. The ingenious manufacturer has so far succeeded in annealing this very brittle substance as to admit of its being wove like cloth. It is deposited for inspection in the north of England Society of Arts, together with a slipper made of the some material.

HELP TO VISION.—An English paper states that Mr. West of London, has invented an instrument called the Stanhope lens, which, for power, distinctness, and the ease with which it can be used, surpasses every previous attempt. It may be worn like an eye-glass, and the prices vary from five shillings to twenty, according as it is mounted in gold, silver or metal. For perceiving objects invisible to the naked eye—mites in cheese, eels in paste, animalculæ in water—its power is surprising. To all classes its use will afford amusement combined with instruction. We expect to see it soon in very general use.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.—Mr. S. Passey, of 148 Moor street, has in his possession a document, open to public inspection, the material of which was rag, made into paper, dried, and printed, in the short space of five minutes, in the presence of 78 persons, whose names are attached, and among whom are some of the most scientific men in the kingdom.

JEWISH PHYLACTERIES.

Two phylacteries have been presented to the United Service Museum, by Capt. W. H. Vernon, of the 68th Regiment, who received them from a converted Portuguese Jew. They were made and consecrated at Jerusalem. They consist of two little boxes of leather, containing rolls of parchment. The frontal, or phylactery for the head (*Teffilah shel rosh,*) has been opened, and one of the parchments unrolled, containing the first ten verses of the thirteenth chapter of Exodus, beautifully written. The custom of wearing phylacteries was founded on Exodus xiii. 9—16, "And it shall be a sign unto thee upon thine hand, and for a memorial between thine eyes, that the Lord's law may be in thy mouth; for with a strong hand hath the Lord brought thee out of Egypt."

From the Rabbinical writers we may learn what great holiness they attached to them. The *Targum* on Cant. viii. 3, introduces the Jews (as a nation) speaking thus—"I am chosen above all people, because I bind my frontals to my head and my left hand, and my parchment is fixed to the right side of my gate or door, so that a *third* part of it comes up to my bed, that the evil spirit may not hurt me."

The phylacteries in the United Service Museum answer most minutely to the description given by Leo of Modena, who states that those which were to be fastened on the arms, were two rolls of parchment, written in square letters with an ink made on purpose, and with much care. They were rolled up to a point, and enclosed in a sort of case of black calf's-skin. They were then put upon a square piece of leather of the same kind, but somewhat stiffer, whence hung a thong of the same, a cubit and a half long. These rolls were placed at the bending of the left arm, and after the thong had made a little knot in the form of the letter yod, it was wound about the arm in a spiral line, which ended at the top of the middle finger. It was called *Teffilah shel yad*, or the *Teffilah* of the hand.

The frontlet, or phylactery for the head, contains four rolls of parchment, written as above, containing the four following passages of scripture—1st, Exod. xiii. to verse 10; 2d, do. 11—16; 3d, Deut. vi. 4—9; 4th, Deut. xi. 13. These four pieces are fastened together, and a square formed of them, on which is stamped the letter sin.* This square is put on the forehead, and the strings make a knot in the form of the letter resh, they are then brought before and fall on the breast. It is called *Teffilah shel resh*, or the Teffilah of the head. They are put on during prayer.

Instead of these boxes, the ancient Jews sometimes wore a piece of parchment on the forhead, not enclosed, and others sewn on the hems of their garments. It was probably to this form of phylactery that our blessed Lord alluded, when, in reproving the hypocritical ostentation of the Pharisees, he said, "But all their works they do for to be seen of men: they make broad their phylacteries, and enlarge the border of their garments."

* This may stand as a symbol for the verb *to keep*, as the knot tied in the form of a yod, symbolizes yad, the hand; and that tied in the form of a resh, stands for *rosh*, the head.

The Journal of Odessa states that from the first of January to the first June, of Russian produce to the value of 10,577,677 rubles had been exported from that place. The value of foreign goods imported was 8,375-115 rubles. 347 ships from foreign countries had arrived, and 239 sailed.

According to a census recently published at Milan, the population of the kingdom of Lombardy amounted in 1837 to 2,460,079, of whom 1,235,485 were males, and 1,224,594 were females; giving an increase over 1836 of 19,135 souls.

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